The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 26, 1872.

The Board of Health of New Orleans announces that there has not been a case of yellow fever in that city this season.

The preliminary elections for members of the Spanish Cortes have generally resulted in favor of the Ministerialists.

New Jersey Duncanites have appointed Senator Bayard, and three others, as delegates-at-large to attend the Louisville sideshow.

Of the forty members of the Irish Band which visited the great Peace Jubilee, only eight could be induced to return, the others having found employment in New York and Boston.

Italian advices state that Antonelli, since his little misunderstanding with the Pope, has requested the clerical journals to abstain from publishing the Holy Father's speeches.

The Spanish Government is making preparations to checkmate any rebellious move of the Carlists in the Northern provinces, and has requested the French Government to prevent the insurgents receiving aid from France.

The fate of the new Constitution in West Virginia is still in doubt. Most of the counties west of the mountains give large majorities against it, but the Eastern counties have voted heavily for ratification. Jacobs, independent candidate for Governor, is largely ahead.

Inquiry having been made by owners of small tugs used on canals and rivers for the purpose of towing, as to whether it is necessary to have the boilers provided with mud pipes for removing the sediment, &c., Acting Secretary Richardson has decided that, under the new Steamboat Act, all steamers must be provided with said pipes.

Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has signed the liberal roll-call, and says he is warmly in favor of Greeley's election. The Governor patriotically remarks: "We want our children, in discussing elections, to have some other topic than a past war among themselves. Until this be accomplished, there can be no true brotherly affection among the people of all sections of our great country."

The New York *Herald* states that Charles O'Conor has written a letter to the Louisville wire-workers, in which he announces that he will not accept any nomination the Straight-Outers may see fit to tender him. The *Herald* advises the coming side-show to nominate Duncan, himself, unless they can induce George Francis Train to accept the head of the ticket, with the gallant Kentucky Colonel as his second.

It seems that the postal card system is not to go into effect at present. A number of engraving companies having decided that the whole thing was a job to be played into the hands of the National Bank Note Company, took the trouble to lay the case before the Attorney General, who has decided that the Postmaster General has no authority under the new postal code to contract for postal cards, there being no appropriation made for that purpose.

The anti-Moses Republicans in South Carolina do not propose to keep silent under their new infliction. They remember the sort of Moses the nominee for Governor has been to the State, and, having the interests of the people at heart, will use their best endeavors to prevent a repetition of the bogus bond issues which have brought the State to the verge of bankruptcy. They have nominated a State ticket, headed by Reuben Tomlinson (white) for Governor, and Judge John F. Green (white) for Attorney General.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—BEEVES—The market opened with a good attendance of New York and Brighton dealers, and also the usual number of buyers for local and country trade. Prices were firm for good cattle, which continue scarce, but for medium stock prices fell off from ¼c to ½c per lb, with but small demand, even at that reduction, while common cattle, even where an offer was made and business done, did not reach last week's prices by ¼c per lb. This was owing to an influx of cattle totally unsuited to the wants of this market, such as old cows, light heifers, and mixed herds, only fit for pasturage, but unfit for butchering. As usual, all choice herds were bought at sellers' prices directly they arrived, and many butchers preferred waiting until yesterday in the hope of getting butchering cattle rather than purchase the quality offered even at a reduction. They were doomed to a disappointment; for, as car load after carload arrived, no improvement was visible. The demand here is for heavy butchering cattle, and all that arrive find anxious buyers in watering places, but it is almost throwing money away to send light common grades here, as they will not sell except at ruinous prices, and even if sent forward the prices realized will scarcely cover expenses. If shippers would bear in mind that this market now controls New York, New England, and that caterers for all the summer retreats on the Hudson come here for cattle, they will readily see that, while a good quality of heavy butching cattle will command a high price, medium and common grades will be scarcely looked at. If any proof of this were needed, it would be found in the fact that, although the receipts this week exceeded those of last by about a thousand head, no more actual business was done than at the close. Last night the market was cleared of all cattle for butchering, while the common and mixed herds alluded to were either sent forward or disposed of at very low figures. To day very little business was done, the transactions being mainly confined to the retail trade.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week, in car loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad:

	Cattle, cars.	Sheep, cars.	Hogs, cars.	Horses, cars.
Monday	2	..	46	10
Tuesday	1	1	35	4
Wednesday	105	7	36	1
Thursday	114	17	16	1
Friday	107	10	12	8
Saturday	4	2	27	..
Total	433	49	198	24

PRICES—We correct our table of comparative value to correspond with the main ruling of the market this week: Premium, this week, $7.50@8; last week, $7.50@8.00. Extra, this week, $7.00@7.50; last week, $7.00@7.50. First quality, this week, $6.00@7.00; last week, $6.00@7.00. Second quality, this week, $5.00@6.00; last week, $5.00@6.00. Third quality, this week, $4.50@5.50; last week, $4.00@5.00. Inferior, this week, $2.50@4; last week, $2.50@4.50.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES—Few cows were offered in the market this week, and prices ranged from $35.00 to $45.00 each, according to weight and quality. Demand light also for calves; the major portion of those received being sent forward.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—An increased demand for New York has made the market for sheep and lambs active, with an advance in price of ¼c per lb. The quality, too, has improved, and nearly all received were sold. At the close of the market to-day, the ruling price for sheep was 4½@5c per lb, and for lambs 6@9c.

HOGS—All received were fed and sent forward in first hands, none being wanted here.

HORSES—The stables during the week have presented a more lively appearance, and a fair trade has been done at a good range. The demand has been principally for workers, but carriage and driving horses have not declined in value. The average for workers has been $165 to $225 each.

A New Planet.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The following communication, addressed to the Utica *Herald*, was received to-day:

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.

Another new planet was discovered last night, the 124th of the group of asteroids. It is bright, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude, and its position, 1 hour after midnight, was 22 hours, 21 minutes, 23 seconds, of the right ascension, and 7 degrees, 18 minutes, and 30 seconds of the south declination.

C. H. F. PETERS.

Telegraphic Brevities.

James F. Clark, late editor of the Manassas (Va.) *Gazette*, who recently deserted his family and abducted Miss Fannie Sewell, has been arrested and admitted to bail to answer a charge of abduction.

—A coal train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran off the track yesterday afternoon. Randolph Fowler, the engineer, was killed, and the train wrecked.

—Mary Desales, Mother Superior of the Convent of St. Xavier, in this city, died to-day, aged 38.

Oil Excitement.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—A special to the *Commercial* from Butler states that the excitement over the recent oil strike in that region is very great, and increasing. The well is flowing at the rate of about 200 barrels a day, and growing stronger. The town of Butler is crowded with men from all parts, and the impression seems to obtain that Butler County will prove to be the oil centre.

French Celebration.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—There was a grand celebration here to-day, in honor of the declaration of allegiance to France by one to two thousand natives of Alsace and Lorraine. There was a procession by a number of French societies, the celebration terminating at the Opera House with addresses by H. Solomon, J. Paessana [?], and the French Consul, M. Fanconet. Five thousand participated.

Arrival of Gov. A. G. Curtin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Hon. A. G. Curtin and family arrived, to-day, on the steamship Republic, from Spain.

THE CAMPAIGN

Charles O'Conor Throws Cold Water on the Louisville Movement.

The Radical Muddle in South Carolina.

Oglesby's Efforts in Behalf of the Liberal Ticket.

Result of the West Virginia State Election.

The German Liberal Element Active.

Miscellaneous Political Items from Various Quarters.

O'CONOR THROWS COLD WATER ON DUNCAN'S LOUISVILLIAN MOVEMENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Charles O'Conor yesterday declined positively to converse with a reporter either on the subject of his proposed nomination or regarding his rumored resignation from the Tammany Society. Mr. O'Conor said "I want to keep out of the papers and cannot tell you anything."

The *Herald* says editorially: "It is reported that Charles O'Conor has addressed a letter to the Louisville Convention of Straight-outs refusing the use of his name by them for President, or any other office. Mr. O'Conor states that the fee simple of the world would not induce him to accept a nomination. He is certainly impatient enough, and while it does credit to Mr. O'Conor's sense, it obliges the Side-Show to look elsewhere for a figure-head. We do not see how the Straight-Outs can do better than to nominate Blanton Duncan himself, unless, indeed, they could induce George Francis Train to accept the head of their ticket, with the gallant Kentucky Colonel as his second.

THE REPUBLICAN MUDDLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says the bolting Republican Convention, which met there yesterday, consisted of about fifty delegates, of whom two-thirds were colored. James L. Orr, representing Reuben Tomlinson, of Charleston, United States District Attorney Corbin, and C. C. Bowen, were placed in nomination for the Governorship, the latter declining in favor of Tomlinson, and heartily indorsing him. Mr. Tomlinson was nominated by acclamation as the honest candidate of the Republicans of the State for Governorship in October. While Tomlinson was making his speech of acceptance some one of the opposition got at the gas metre and turned the lights off, leaving the Bolters in total darkness. This created a good deal of confusion, but not a delegate left the house, and as soon as candles and lamp lights were produced the proceedings were resumed. Mr. Tomlinson is a native of Pennsylvania and a Quaker, who went to South Carolina at the close of the [illegible] Rebellion to organize a system of education.

GRAND LIBERAL RALLY AT EL PASO, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EL PASO, ILL., Aug. 24.—The first grand rally of the Liberals of Woodford County was held at El Paso to-day. It was a grand success. Not less than five thousand people were present, with every indication of rain. The day opened with crowds came and filled but cleared up, and stands had been erected on the streets. A stand with seats arranged for west side of the square, and a quarter of the 1,500. They did not accommodate. At 11 o'clock crowd. The procession formed about noon. There comprising delegations from Secor, Greene, other old, Eureka, Metamora, Minonk, and other towns, and Waldo and Nebraska, in Livingston County. The procession was over half a mile long. In it were two cars—one from El Paso and one from Secor—each containing ladies representing the several States. That from Secor was a grand affair, drawn by six horses. The El Paso Junior Greeley and Brown Club, composed exclusively of boys between ten and eighteen years of age, under command of E. Frank Terrell, and numbering over 100, with red sashes, marched in procession with a real soldierly bearing. The Metamora, the Eureka, and the El Paso bands, and Hale's Kappa martial band furnished the music. At 2 o'clock the mass assembled in the square around the stand and listened with attention to W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, who spoke for nearly two hours. O'Brien made a telling speech, and in admirable temper; not an assertion that he made could be gainsaid. The El Paso Greeley and Brown Glee Club sang the "Red, White and Blue," Miss Nevada Gibson presiding at the organ. The weather was overcast just enough to make it shady, but at the close of O'Brien's speech it looked like rain, and the meeting adjourned to the new City Hall in the evening. No rain fell, however. A dozen banners with expressive mottoes, borne in procession and carried by the Secor Delegation, read: "Louisville Convention Made up of Men Bought by the Grant Party;" "Secor Has Been a Democratic Stronghold and is good for Three Hundred Majority at Any Election." On another banner was inscribed: "After Five Years of War and Seven Years of Peace, Let Us Have Peace. Another: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." Another: "The Military Should be Subordinate to the Civil Authority." On the stand were a number of old-time Republicans, who can't go Grant and his corrupt personal Government—among them W. M. Shur, head of the banking house of Shur, Thompkins & Co.; Dr. Cole, J. C. Harvey, of Eureka; J. I. Lemon, A. M. Cavin, G. Martin, late editors of the El Paso *Journal*; and others. Intense earnestness was the striking characteristic of the meeting, reminding an old-time Abolitionist of the Liberty party and Free Soil meetings in 1848 to 1854—that kind of spirit that means business.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY AT FREEPORT—HE MAKES VOTES FOR KOERNER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 25.—Dick Oglesby delivered his fallacy at the Opera House, on Saturday evening, to a small voting audience of Tanners, Democrats and Liberals. In his opening remarks he said: "I am not mad, to-night, therefore I can't make a political speech." We thought so, too, when Dick got through. There was more truth in that sentence, than anything he had uttered on this or any other occasion at Freeport. His first dish, however, of the course, was the history and formation of this Government, nothing new; second course was brained Ku-Klux, highly seasoned to rouse the passions; his third course, his travels around the world, a sort of milk diet enjoyed only by people of the George Francis stamp; his fourth and last course was to wade into Carl Schurz for a relish, and, whatever that relish proved to be, whether pickle or too much chow-chow, it soured on Dick before he got through, and a large portion of his audience retired from the hall, declaring for Koerner. You can tell the readers of THE TRIBUNE that Shakspeare's quotation was reversed on this occasion, and that Richard was not himself again.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION—ELECTION OF JACOBS, INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT, AS GOVERNOR.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 25.—Reports to the *Intelligencer* from thirty-three counties give Jacobs (Independent Democrat), for Governor, within a few votes of 6,000 majority. This is more likely to be increased, than diminished, by the twenty one counties yet to be heard from. The Democrats concede Jacobs' election by 5,000 or 6,000 majority. The Democratic majority for Governor for 1870 was 2,150, and in 1871, on the call for the Convention, 2,860, so that the change, by comparison with 1871, when the enfranchised Confederates voted for the first time, will be from 8,000 to 9,000 against the regular Democracy. The fate of the Constitution is in doubt. The large majorities against it in this part of the State are neutralized by the counties east of the mountains, which voted heavily for Jacob and ratification. In the thirty-three counties heard from there is a majority against the Constitution of about one thousand. This is more likely to be reduced than increased by the territory yet to be heard from, and no opinion worth any thing as to the result of the Constitution can be now expressed. This Judicial Circuit re-elects Melvin Judge by probably 1,500 majority. This county gives Jacob 280 majority, a change of 747 from the vote for Governor two years ago. It gives 370 majority for ratification, and elects the Republican Sheriff and Clerk of the Circuit Court. The regular Democrats elect the rest of the local ticket. Davis (Independent Democrat) is ahead for Congress in this district as far as reported, and his election by about 500 majority is pretty closely figured out.

MEETING OF GERMAN LIBERALS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, IA., August 25.—The German citizens of Dubuque held a Greeley meeting Saturday night. C. Blocklinger was elected President, with Vice Presidents from each ward. Committees were appointed and arrangements completed for the campaign. Mr. Blocklinger, on taking the chair, made a fine speech, eliciting much applause at the close. George Staehle and others also made enthusiastic addresses. The meeting was large, and reflects credit upon the intelligence and patriotism of the Germans in our midst.

An attempt to organize a Tanner Club in the First Ward proved abortive, not over half a dozen attending. The ceremonies, however, were carried through, and a long list of names made up of persons who never attended. Officers were also elected—on paper.

ORGANIZATION OF A LIBERAL CLUB.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 25.—A large number of Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in Osgood Hall, last evening, and formed a Greeley and Brown Club, electing officers, and making preparations for a vigorous campaign. Speeches were made by General Lahm, J. John, Hays Curtis, and Wm. Lynch. The speeches were enthusiastically received, especially that made by General Lahm, who has almost entirely lost the use of his voice by disease, and can speak but little above a whisper. He was formerly a prominent leader and stump speaker in the Democratic party, but for the past five years he has taken but little part in politics, until last night, when he was called upon to indorse the Greeley and Brown movement, which he did in an able manner. Committees appointed before a regular organization had been formed, reported over five hundred members to the Club last night, a part of which are to be uniformed with white capes and caps, and intend making a street parade with torches on September 3, when General Thos. Ewing will address a Greeley and Brown meeting in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESPLAINES, Iowa, Aug. 24.—The Liberal Republicans of Polk County held a Convention in this city to-day, and selected delegates to the Liberal Congressional and Judicial Conventions, then adjourned to meet Sept. 5, the same day of the Democratic County Convention, to nominate a county ticket. The Congressional Convention meets at Winterset, on August 28. The Judicial Convention has not been called yet. General Tuttle, of this city, is the most prominent candidate for the Liberal Congressional nomination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A despatch from Louisville states that Blanton Duncan says he never had a claim of $5,000 against the Government, nor a claim of a dollar, and if he had, it could not be collected as he was not pardoned as a rebel until October 1866.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Aug. 24.—There was a magnificent demonstration and torch-light procession this evening, by the First Regiment of Grant Tanners, who appeared in uniform. The occasion of this display was the presentation of a beautiful silk flag and banner by the Republican ladies of this city.

LONDON, O., Aug. 25.—Matilda Fletcher addressed the largest in-door Republican meeting here, to-night, that has been held since the war. Large numbers could not gain admission, every part of the hall being occupied. She spoke for over two hours, and her vindication of Grant, and her handling of Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, and Greeley were the most powerful, convincing, and the fairest yet given by any orator.

FOREIGN.

Preparations for the Coming Imperial Conference.

Election of a Majority of Government Candidates to the Spanish Cortez.

Germany.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A Berlin letter of Aug. 13 has the following in relation to the coming Imperial Conference: "Preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Imperial guests, expected here early next month, are being carried on with great activity at the King's palaces. In fact, an expenditure which I can only characterize as reckless for Prussia, is being entered into by the officer of the household, with the view of welcoming the double eagles with uncommon splendor and display. The hotel-keepers, too, have ordered their new bills of fare to be printed with everything at grandly advanced prices, such being their agreeable custom on the eve of any great celebration likely to draw loving foreigners to their meshes. The Czar will be lodged in his own Palace, No. 7, one of the largest under the Linden, houses in the residence and handsomest private spacious enough to accommodate even so numerous a suite as His Majesty [illegible] will bring with them, besides the personelle of the Embassy permanently resident under its roof. The Emperor King will inhabit apartments on the first floor of the Schloss, and two or three of the German Princes, nearly allied to this Royal family by marriage or otherwise, will occupy rooms on the story above.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The first returns of the preliminary elections for members of the Cortes indicate the following result: The Ministerialists have been victorious in seventy-seven chief districts, and fifty-one hundred and fifty fourteen towns and Republicans in ten chief towns and districts. Nine districts and six towns are equally divided. The Federal Republicans issued a manifesto on the morning of the election, urging their party to rally at the polls and fight the battle against the Monarchists in each election district, and put forth all their strength to rout its supporters. Europe, it declares, awaits the result, which will strengthen the Democracy throughout the continent.

Italy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The London *News* of Aug. 15 had the following telegram dated Rome the preceding day: "Cardinal Antonelli has had a violent discussion with the Pope. The Cardinal declared that he could not continue to hold office if His Holiness persisted in his hostile policy towards the Italian Government. He, moreover, declared that unless the Papacy came to terms with the Italian Government, the Church must suffer even more seriously than she had already. Cardinal Antonelli then repeated the opinions which had been expressed to him by various diplomatists, and said that the policy of Pius IX. made his position equivocal, because he could not defend what he always disapproved. Cardinal Antonelli has, it is said, requested the clerical journals to abstain from publishing the Pope's speeches.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The band of the Garde Republicaine did not go to Tronville to play before the President, but departed, yesterday, for Paris, sooner than was expected.

NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The weather to-day is cool and very pleasant.

MARINE.

Arrived—City of Brussels and Republic, from Liverpool; Columbia from Glasgow.

Among the passengers on the Republic were Wm. Henry Dutton, of the Boston *Transcript*.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Hugh S. Brown, the noted Baptist preacher of Liverpool, arrived in the Steamer Spain, this morning, and preached to an immense audience in Hanover Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, this evening.

CRAZY.

Boyle, arrested for forgery at Jersey City, yesterday, proves to be a merchant perfectly solvent, but laboring under a sudden attack of mental aberration.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT CORNER.

Four grain firms here were interested in the failure of the Chicago wheat corner, but their losses prove slight.

FLED.

Sheriff August Wolfing, of Williamsburg, has fled, a warrant being issued against him for outraging a child.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

It is reported that the new Board of Examiners of the Custom House is investigating charges of bribery against J. A. Merrill, superintendent of the record room. He is a son of Judge Morrill, of Vermont.

PRINTERS' PICNIC.

At a picnic of printers, yesterday, at Jones' Wood, Mr. Greeley made a speech, but so much confusion and uproar was made by reason of some parties calling for cheers for Grant, that he could not be heard. After a few remarks, bearing upon the subject of labor, he retired.

OHIO.

Reunion of Turners.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—About two hundred Turners are here from the cities embraced in the Ohio Valley Turners' Association, to hold their annual reunion. Yesterday the visiting delegations were met at the depot by committees and bands of music and escorted through gaily decorated streets to headquarters, where a fine lunch was spread. In the evening a torch-light procession and illumination of business houses, and residences, fire-works, and a general good time was the programme observed. To-day a meeting was held at Turner Hall, which was presided over by John Miller, of Louisville. A speech of welcome was delivered by Henry Oinhenser, of Columbus. After appointing committees of judges for the gymnastic exercises at the City Park to-morrow, the meeting adjourned to the grounds of the Shooting Society, where the afternoon was enjoyably spent. To-night the visitors are the guests of the Columbus Society at a grand concert given at the Athenæum. The city is very generally decorated in a handsome manner. The superintendents of all the public institutions have issued invitations for the visiting delegations to visit them during their stay. Additional delegations are expected to-morrow.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—7 p. m.—Clear weather generally continues over the Southern States east of Mississippi, with light to fresh winds. Areas of cloud and rain for the eastern and southern portion of the Middle States and New England during to-night, the winds veering to westerly, with clearing weather over the former by early, and on Monday morning, and extending over New England on Monday morning. The afternoon telegraphic reports have not yet been received from any of the stations on the lakes, and on the Southern States and Northwest.

WASHINGTON.

Introduction of the Postal Card System Indefinitely Postponed.

Treasury Decision Regarding Boilers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE POSTAL CARD JOB.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The opinion of Attorney General Williams, on Saturday, in which he decides that the Postmaster General has no authority under the new postal code, to contract for postal cards, there being no specific appropriation made for that purpose, and he having no warrant for using other appropriations therefor, was brought about by a quarrel among certain engraving companies who allege that the whole postal card business was a job to be played into the hands of the National Bank Note Company. It is known that the sample card, which was described in these despatches and adopted by the Department, was got up by the National Bank Note Co., of New York, and that the Department was in the act of issuing an advertisement asking for bids for furnishing the card, as per adopted sample, to be opened in a time the limit of which was so short that no company could prepare a sample to accompany these bids. Thus it is claimed that the National Bank Note Co., being the only one to furnish a sample, the contract would be awarded to them. The competing companies being assured of this, sought methods to kill the whole business. The proper competition not being allowed, they secured legal assistance in the matter. That assistance was to the effect that the Post Office Department had no power to get up the cards without an appropriation, and the Department was so informed when it asked an opinion of the Attorney General, who decided as above. The postal cards will not, therefore, be issued until an appropriation is made therefor by Congress at its next session. It was unintentional to pass the Postal bill without the appropriation, but in the desire of the Administration party to pass the Ku-Klux and Enforcement bills, that and other laws were passed in a hurry, without sufficient consideration.

TUG BOILERS.

The decision submitted below will be found interesting to the owners of all steam tugs and vessels engaged in the Navigation of Western Rivers and Lakes. An inquiry was made at the Treasury Department if tugs under twelve tons, which are used partly for towing canal boats on canals and in harbors are required to have their boilers provided with mud pipes for removing the sediment &c. In response Judge Richardson, Acting-Secretary of the Treasury, says that under Section 11 of the Steamboat Act of Feb. 28, 1872, this duty is enjoined on the builders of all steamers.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The negotiations in progress, through Minister Washburne, for a Postal Convention with France, at last accounts, seem favorable for good arrangement. There is now no plan between France and the United States for the exchange of mail. Letters for France should be addressed via England, and the ten cents postage prepaid.

RECOVERED.

Secretary Delano has recovered from his recent sickness, and is able to transact official business.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The aggregate number of claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission, thus far, is 16,000, ranging from $12 to $350,000, and averaging $2,500 each. The Commission has finally reported on 380 cases, in which $1,600,000 were claimed. About 350 were rejected, principally for absence of proofs of loyalty, and for the remaining 330 cases, Congress, on recommendation of the Commission, appropriated $350,000, the money having been since paid, with the exception of $15,000, which was stopped through reports of the special agent employed after the general report of the Commissioners had been made to Congress, and who discovered reasons for withholding this amount in three or four cases from Virginia. The Commissioners, now in number absent from Washington, have under examination five hundred claims apiece, upon which they will report at the next meeting, in October, when, in addition, five hundred other cases will be decided. The Commission will, according to the law creating it, expire on the 3d of March next, and six years will be consumed in transacting the business now on hand.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Sage Addresses the Printers at Jones' Wood.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—During the short time Mr. Greeley was at the printers' picnic at Jones' Wood, last evening, he made a brief speech, of which no two reports this morning agree. The *Herald's* report, which is the most accurate, is as follows: Mr. Greeley, in rising to respond, was received with cheering. As he was commencing to speak, a voice called for three cheers for General Grant, which was put down with tremendous hisses, groans, and cheers for the Sage of Chappaqua. After alluding in complimentary terms to the honor conferred upon him by his invitation to attend, Mr. Greeley proceeded thus:

"We are not the oldest craft in the world. Ten or twelve others went before, but we have a higher honor than that of antiquity under an intellectual body. A printer, from the very nature of his calling, should be able to explain and intelligently elucidate the great questions and problems of the day, in which the labor question stands conspicuous. The matter of wages is receiving considerable attention, and it should be gradually, calmly, and coolly brought to a satisfactory close, receiving the attention which experience, study, and observation can give. The abolition of slavery was only the beginning of the solution of this great problem, and much yet remains to be done. There is also the matter of the hours of labor. This, in my opinion, has been presented at an unfortunate time, without due consideration; but, I have no doubt, in the end everything that is just will be achieved. There all other great questions of the time upon which you will be called upon to pronounce, and I have no doubt your intelligent judgment will be productive of some good. I will not detain you with any further observations."

Mr. Greeley resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

THE FAR WEST.

Railway Item—Prize-Fight—Railroad Accident—Destructive Fires—The Diamond Fields—The Indians—A Desperado.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Virginia & Truckee Railway is finished to Carson.

In the fight between Ben. Williams and John Chatham, for $1,000 a side, near Washoe Lake, yesterday, forty-five rounds were fought. Williams won. Over $40,000 changed hands.

The cars at Healdsburg, yesterday, demolished a carriage containing five persons, injuring Mrs. S. V. Chapman, of Lakeport, fatally.

The fires in the vicinity of Puget Sound continue, destroying immense amounts of valuable timber.

Tucson advices confirm the first report of the Associated Press, locating the alleged diamond fields at the head waters of the Calquite, but the value of the discoveries is doubted.

A band of Apaches attacked a settlement on the San Pedro River, Arizona, but were routed by the settlers, who killed three.

T. J. Bulieri, who murdered a Mexican at Mission, San Ferdanno, near Los Angeles, last week, was overtaken, yesterday, by the Sheriff's party. He fought desperately, killing the Deputy Sheriff's horse. He was finally shot dead by the posse.

Weather intensely hot throughout the State.]

Purchase of Mines.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 25.—The company of Detroit and New York capitalists, yesterday, completed the purchase of the Montezuma, Savage, and Last Chance Mines, in Little Cottonwood, for $155,000. George Herst has bought the Ontario Mine, in Parley's Park, for $27,000—both cash transactions.

Heavy storms of rain and hail last night and to-day.

MICHIGAN.

Train of Cars Thrown from the Track—Burglars Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—A Grand Junction special says way freight No. 7, north from there to Muskegon, was thrown from the track four miles South of Holland. The engine was damaged and the engineer hurt. Some parties had placed stone on the track, causing the accident.

Quite an excitement was occasioned, this noon, in Windsor, by three attempted burglaries in the depot office, Post-Office, and Francis' jewelry store. In each case the burglars were caught, and they proved to be two who came to town from the East on one of the morning trains.

Extension of Telegraph Lines to the Straits of Mackinaw.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have just completed the extension of its lines to the Straits of Mackinaw. This means of speedy communication will prove a matter of great importance to the marine interests of the lakes, and supplies a want that has heretofore been severely felt by vessel owners and shipping merchants. Offices have been established at Cheboygan, Duncan City, and Crawford Quarry, and one will be opened in a few days, on the dock at Old Mackinaw. Messages for Mackinaw Island may be sent over daily by boat from Cheboygan or Old Mackinaw.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 25.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Last Chance, light, from Peru; Canal boats Industry and Sunbeam, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Last Chance, with canal boat Johnstown, light for Hennepin; propeller Whale and her barge; Friendship, with lumber and salt, for Peoria.

CANAL.—Passed In—Industry and Sunbeam, from Peru, both with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Johnstown, light, for Hennepin; propeller Whale and her barge; Friendship, with lumber and salt for Peoria.

INDIANA.

Burglar Arrested—A Newspaper Sale Muddle.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 25.—A desperate burglar was arrested here to-day, after knocking down two policemen. There were found in his possession a revolver, bowie-knife, two pieces of rope, a bunch of keys, a dark lantern, etc. While being conveyed to jail, he broke loose, but was recaptured after an exciting chase.

Judge Lowry, who purchased the *Republican* newspaper here, some ten days ago, in order to make a Greeley organ of it, now refuses to comply with his written contract, and wishes to back out of the trade. The excuse is that the proprietors of the *Free Press*, a Louisville organ, refuse to sell, according to promise, it being Judge Lowry's intention to combine the two. An interesting law suit is expected.

A Scotchman Murdered.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 25.—Alexander Crowe, a Scotchman, who arrived in this country in July last, was shot and instantly killed, in this city, last night, by Conrad Drescher. The latter has been arrested; but claims to have committed the deed in self-defence. A draft for £1,000 on the Bank of Scotland and $400 in currency was found on the murdered man.

Railroad Contract Let.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—A contract has been let to Darius & Jackson, of New York, for the construction of the Terre Haute & Southwestern Railroad from this place to Robinson, Ill., a distance of forty miles. This road is destined to connect Terre Haute with Tamaroa and Chester, in Illinois, and with the Iron Mountain, in Missouri.

ILLINOIS.

Thief Shot—Drowned While Attempting to Escape.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Last night, at the St. Charles Hotel, Officer John Cain detected two negroes in the act of stealing provisions from the cellar. They refused to stop when ordered, and he shot one, Tenny Johnson, through the thigh. The wound will probably prove fatal. The other negro escaped.

An attempt was made this morning to arrest a negro named Tom Harrison, on a charge of receiving money stolen by a woman in the employ of the Central House. He fled, and when he found he could not escape, jumped into the river and was drowned.

IOWA.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 24.—Last night, six miles west of Minburn, Dallas County, Joel Elliott shot J. H. Bold with a shot-gun, the charge taking effect in the left hip and tearing away a portion of the abdomen. As soon as the shot was fired Elliott dropped the gun, and escaped across the prairie. This morning he was captured near Adel, and taken back to the scene of his crime. The cause of the difficulty was an old family quarrel. Bold died soon after he was shot.

MISSOURI.

Fires—Intense Heat—Killed by Falling from an Abutment—Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—During twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock this morning, there were seven small fires in this city, involving a loss of about $15,000. Four firemen were prostrated by the heat, and three horses were sunstruck.

This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury ranging at 98 to 104 in the shade during the afternoon, and at 8 o'clock to-night marked 96 in several houses.

About 9 o'clock, last night, Christian Greasey fell from the bridge abutment on this side of the river, and was killed.

An Irishman, name unknown, was murdered and robbed in the town of Mexico, Audrain County, of this State.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug 25.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Hackett and barge; schrs Ayres; barks Emma, Coyne, Canada; Albrecht, M. Willis; J. G. McGrath, H. C. Post; schrs J. Harrison, Geo. W. Holt.

PASSED UP—Propellers Passaic, Mary Ward; bark Wilson; schrs Willie Keller, F. L. Danforth, Belle Walbridge, Portage, F. M. Knapp, G. Sherman, J. S. Richards, Grace Murray, Fred. Moore, Emma Bates, Agnes F. Stalker.

WIND—Northwest.

Duel in Italy Between an Italian Count and an American.

From the Turin Giustizia, Aug. 2.

An "affair of honor" was determined yesterday between Count Benedetto Vincenzo Sella and an American named Frederick Brewster. The latter occupied a prominent position in the well-known English banking firm of Messrs. Lloyd & Co., Piazza San Marco, Leghorn. Mr. Brewster arrived at Genoa in the autumn of 1859, a hopeless invalid. Gradually experiencing the wholesome influence of our climate, he began to contribute letters containing news and gossip to certain journals in the United States, and in the beginning of the next year, his health completely restored, he went to Rome, and paid assiduous attention to the lectures of the celebrated astronomer and mathematician, Father Secchi, who then had charge of the hall in which his favorite studies were conducted in the Sapienza University. From Rome Mr. Brewster sent many contributions to an Irish and a Scotch journal, from which he derived sufficient remuneration to defray essential expenses. In 1865 he received valuable commissions from American firms. From that year until the June of last, Mr. Brewster seemed to transact a lively trade. Speculation in Sicilian sulphur and fruit in Messina and Palermo caused him complete and sudden ruin. Soon after he was readily received into the house of Lloyd & Co., of Leghorn, where he remained up to the fatal event with which his name will be long and unenviably associated.

The Count Benedetto Vincenzo Sella was one of the highest and best branches of the late Duke of Parma's family. He was originally intended for the clerical profession; but the gown and tonsure proved too uninviting for one of Benedetto's calibre, and he preferred to confine his ambition to the rank of an officer of the National Guards. On the 23rd ult. the Count and Mr. Brewster had an occasional meeting in the sala of the Leone d'Oro in Leghorn. In this favorite resort Benedetto and the American gentleman had formed, through accidental meeting, a warm intimacy. It seemed to be the American's pride to acquire the most refined knowledge and accent of our language, as it was the Count's failing to have an undue reverence for any persons from distant climates. A lively question arose concerning the purity of American politics, and the Count employed most bitter words denunciatory of the same. The American demanded first, as a courtesy, that the broil should be ended, and the demand failing to be acquiesced in, Mr. Brewster aimed a stinging blow at the Count across the little table at which they sat. The Count fell backward for a moment, then suddenly springing to his feet, he drew his sword. The mutual friends of the Count and the foreigner immediately interfered and exerted their every effort to reconcile the combatants. Failing in this, they took the Count into another room and counselled Mr. Brewster to retire.

On the following morning the following note was presented to Mr. Brewster by one of the Count's footmen:

PALAZZO SELLA, July 24, 1872.

SIR: You have humiliated me in the presence of my friends, and I cannot live without some effort to seek revenge. I therefore challenge you to meet me on the field of honor on a day which you will name, and under any circumstance you propose. BENEDETTO VINCENZO SELLA,
Lieutenant Fifth Regiment National Guard.
MR. FREDERICK BREWSTER.

The American sent the following brief reply:

15 PLAZZA SAN MARCO, July 24.

SIR: I will fight with pistols to-day on the Tuscan road. FRED. BREWSTER.
B. V. SELLA, Lieutenant.

Here their friends again interfered, and resolved that should the affair be accomplished at all it were better to do so amid proper surroundings. The 1st of August was the day appointed, pistols were decided on as the weapons to be used, and the distance between the contestants when called upon to prepare to fire, was placed at fourteen paces.

The affair was kept in profound secrecy by all connected with it, and the morning of the 1st of August came and found a party of gentlemen taking an unusually early drive in two chaises toward the country. Having reached the little wood of Brunello they they alighted and bade the coachman return to Leghorn. Lieutenant Colonel Ronoli, of the Bersaliers, and Mr. Charles Lloyd, of Leghorn, were named by Mr. Brewster to act as his seconds or *perolé*. Captain Lucca and Lieutenant Marmo, of the National Guards, stood for the Count. The challenge and the reply were read by Lieutenant Colonel Ronoli, and acknowledged by the contestants.

Surgeon Parker stood beside Brewster, and Dr. Petti communed with Benedict Sella. At 5 minutes to 8 o'clock the duellists removed their outside clothes, leaving nothing on their bodies but light undershirts. At two minutes to 8 a formal salute passed between them, and, having drawn lots, they took their respective positions on a level plot of ground. A handkerchief was tied over the eyes of each. Turned aside to each other, the loaded revolvers were given to them, and when Captain Lucca's watch pointed to 8, he asked:

"Are you ready?"

Two nervous voices said "Yes."

The words "One! Two! Three!" then numbered in the murder.

"*Uno!*" the pistols are clutched, and the arms slowly rise in the most probable direction of each living target.

"*Due!*" and both arms were rigidly fixed forward. Moments of terrible suspense ensue.

"*Tre!*" and one pistol flashed almost simultaneously with the utterance of the deadly one.

A long, pitiful moan followed; then an ejaculation—"Oh! my God!" then nothing more.

Bleeding and speechless, the handsome form of Benedetto Sella lay upon the grass. He was shot below the left ear, and the bullet severed his jugular vein. A few expressions of sympathy were exchanged among the accomplices of the murderer, and the cold-blooded criminal himself seemed to heed less than the rest the hopes he had withered, and the noble, worthy life he had snatched away in its bloom. Where Mr. Brewster has found shelter we know not, but we hope that our vigilant police will one day assist in having him brought to speedy account for the murder of the generous and manly Benedetto of Sella. We have been informed that Captain and Charles Lloyd have been arrested, to be held as witnesses against Brewster, the American. R. BRENTANO.

A Bull Fight—What New Mexican Whiskey Enables a Reporter to See at Las Vegas.

From the Santa Fe New Mexican.

Santa Fe amuses itself with cock fights, but our sister city, Las Vegas, goes us a few better, and makes a bully entertainment for the sporting citizens. We are reliably informed that the bull fighter stands with a huge, sharp cheese knife, directly in front of the gleaming eyes of the maddened, charging bull (he is previously made mad by a visit to several of the saloons there) and waltzes a few steps of "La Sentinella" to give a graceful effect; raises his murderous weapon straight up in the air above his head, shems, mentions a few saints' names, cries "carajo," and for a few seconds disappears from view in the lightning rapidity of his movements. He is next seen superbly bowing and sweetly smiling, while the infuriated beast is observed to have a bloody collar about his neck—the skillful hero has entirely severed his connection between the skin on the head and the rest of the body! The animal turns, and with a speed doubled by his increased rage, charges upon his would-be victim again. The dauntless gladiator, with distended nostrils, flashing eyes, and compressed lips, kicks out first one leg and then the other. He is making preparations for a desperate effort. He hurls his knife from him. He sees no one but his dreadful antagonist. As the contestants rapidly approach each other the vast audience is breathless with interest and excitement, and just at that fearful moment when the spectators, beholding the horns of the incarnate bull-fiend at the breast of the gladiator hide their faces from the horrible vision, the gladiator strikes both thighs, blows his muscles, snorts, springs above the bull, turns a double somersault, grasps the uplifted tail as he passes, strikes fair on his feet, gives the bull a swing, a short whiplike jerk, and sends him out of his hide with a loud pop like the sudden bursting of eleven hundred bladders. He crawls into the empty hide of his vanquished antagonist, and lopes out amid the cheers and applause of the people.

A Good Joke on a Methodist Bishop.

In our exchanges we note a revival of an old "Joe Miller" that tells of a trombone player, returning late at night from supper, and very drunk, who mistook the bellowing of a bull for the notes of a rival performer; and challenging his ambitious opponent, sounded his lowest note with such success that he was suddenly hoisted over a hedge, where he sat complaining of the brutal conduct of that other musician. This story reminds us of a little event that happened to the learned and pious Bishop McIlvaine in the commencement of the late war. The Bishop visited, one afternoon, the headquarters of General Schenck, then in command on the Potomac, of a brigade composed of the First and Second Ohio and First New York. Of course the Bishop was invited to favor the troops with divine service, and consenting, in the evening the officers and men were gathered about headquarters, and after prayer the eloquent divine gave us a sermon. Now, Colonel M. McCook had as a war steed a strange animal that, owing to the weight of flesh he was forced to carry, was wont to relieve his feelings through the most pathetic moans and groans, and on this occasion had a very severe fit of depression upon him, and as the groans became loud. Bishop greatly, earnest the horse became loud. The reverend gentleman could not see the sufferer, and evidently thought the low tones of distress came from some supposed poor fellow sinner on the anxious seat. To this appeal, and it low the Bishop directed his speaking but would have been exceedingly touching, but for the fact that all headquarters took in the situation, and the strain upon the countenance was intense. General Schenck's eyes disappeared entirely, while his firm-set mouth looked more like cast iron than ever. The other officers buried their faces in their handkerchiefs and shook as if suffering from the ague. There never was so much feeling at a like assembly of good people. At last the thing got too trying, and a hint being given an orderly, the distressed beast was led away. At the quiet repast that followed, the good Bishop remarked that that he supposed many of the soldiers belonged to the Methodist church, where such manifestations of repentance were common. We came near an explosion then, but restrained ourselves; and to this day the dear old Bishop is under the impression that one soul at least was in a bad way that night.—*Donn Piatt in Washington Capital.*

A Horse Refusing to Run Over a Child

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 8.

There is a horse at present in the Isle of Man possessed of such singular intelligence and amiability of disposition that the sooner he is bought from his owner and transferred to London the better. This good-natured animal positively refuses to run over human creatures, and will throw himself into the most intricate contortions rather than injure a hair of their heads. A few days ago, according to the *Manx Sun*, the horse in question was proceeding through the market place in Douglas, harnessed to an "inside car." While thus engaged in the performance of his duties, a child, aged 2 years, the son of a fruit dealer, ran across the road in front of the car, and was knocked down by the horse. Our own London horses, encouraged by their drivers, would have made short work of the hapless infant; not so, however, the Manx horse, who was observed "to make a sudden pause, move its right foretoot about, and having placed its hoof lightly on the child's breast, to again lift it up, putting it down by the child's side without injuring it." The bystanders immediately extricated the child from its perilous position, and the horse resumed its journey, carrying with it the respect and admiration of all who witnessed the scene, among whom, it is stated, were "two gentlemen of high position in Douglas, whose names, if necessary, might be given."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A man of 24, in New Bedford, has a son 10 years old.

—Feminine Fifth Avenue is in fits of dismay because Worth, the male dressmaker of Paris, refuses to furnish his peculiar fits in New York.

—We have good news from Paris. The narrow military heels for ladies' boots are no longer fashionable in that city. Half-inch heels is the mode.

—The army of Austria, on its new war footing, numbers 1,260,000 men.

—Let vegetarians take warning. A "prominent agriculturalist" of Puddletown, England, was lately strangled by a "broad bean" which stuck in his wind-pipe.

—Complaint is made by Victoria papers that the business of bringing and selling China women is carried on openly in defiance of the law.

—Dunkirk, N. Y., is boring for gas, and the prospect is favorable, as her sister village of Fredonia, only three miles distant, has been lit with natural gas for many years.

—A workman in a pork-packing establishment in New York, which caught fire, rushed into an ice-box when he found himself unable to escape, fainted away from fright, and was brought out safe and sound after the structure was destroyed.

—The belfry and chimneys of the old Court House at Greenfield have disappeared, much to the amazement of the doves that have occupied the belfry for years, and they held an indignation meeting upon the roof in the evening, which was attended by hundreds of houseless and homeless sufferers.

—An Iowa farmer was shot by his dog the other day. Jumping out of his wagon on returning from a hunting trip, his dog jumped after him, striking the hammer of his gun, which was immediately discharged, the contents entering his skull, killing him instantly.

—The first election by ballot in England took place in the borough of Boston, in Lincolnshire. The successful candidate, oddly enough, was a "Mr. Best." May the best man always win.

—A new steam drill, capable of boring a hole eight inches in diameter, has just been introduced in the anthracite regions by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It will bore farther in one day than a dozen men with the old drills could drill in a month.

—Stanwood Brooks, of Abbeville, S. C., has in his possession a strange chicken. It is a hen changed into a rooster. The chicken laid the eggs, and raised a brood of chickens this year, since which time it has undergone a complete metamorphosis. It has a new comb and tail, and it is, to all intents and purposes, a rooster.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

—Herd's grass is not a good article for human food. It is very slow of digestion. A Connecticut paper declares that a man at Montville has coughed up a head of this plant which he swallowed seventeen years ago. It was hard as stone, and retained its form and fibre perfectly.

—The waters of Saratoga Springs are said to be losing their cathartic propensities. Perhaps this is on account of the stringency of the times.

—There are two English ladies summering at Catskill who walk eighteen miles a day for exercise.

DIED.

BALDWIN—In this city, at 10:30 a. m., Aug. 25, Geo. S. Baldwin, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral from residence of parents, 223 West Randolph-st., Aug. 27, at 11:30 a. m., by cars to Rose Hill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEWELL—Charlie E., infant son of Daniel S. and Louisa E. Newell, aged 4 months and 12 days.

Funeral at 55 North Paulina, Monday, Aug. 26 at 1 p. m. Friends are invited without further notice.

Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

CLAYTON—The funeral services of Mrs. Charles Clayton will be held at her late residence, 533 West Washington-st., at 4:30 p. m. on Monday, Aug. 26. The remains will be taken to [illegible], Ky., for interment.

RODBERTUS—In this city, Aug. 25, of convulsions, Margaret Anna, wife of Julius Rodbertus, aged 25 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Funeral to-day, Monday, from residence, 13 East [illegible].

FALVY—In this city, Aug. 25, Katie, youngest child of John and Lizzie Falvy, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

Funeral at 30 Bremer-st., Monday, Aug. 26, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

FITZGERALD—Aug. 25, Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald, age 43 years, at his residence, No. 124 North Canal street. All friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral at 1 o'clock Monday, thence, to Calvary Cemetery.

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Designed to represent the Existing State of Physiological Science, as applied to the Functions of the Human Body. By AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York; Attending Physician to the Bellevue Hospital; Consulting Physician for the Class of Nervous Diseases to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-Door Poor, Bellevue Hospital; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, etc. Vol. IV., the Nervous System. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth. 470 pages. Price, $4.50.

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A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or two immediately preceding the drawing, agents especially, and those desirous of procuring tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket, as well as to sell all the tickets, but those who apply first must be supplied, and if those who put off buying until sales are closed have their money returned instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15, 1872.

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REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

The Two-Story Frame Building, 50x80, Nos. 312 and 314 West Lake-st, together with Engine (25-Horse Power), Boiler, Shafting, Etc., in perfect order; a very pleasant location for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold on easy terms, or if not disposed of before the 30th will be leased. Apply to J. F. WARREN, office of the Chicago White Lead and Oil Co., or E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000.00 to Loan,

In large or small sums, on Real Estate, in city. Loans from $2,000 to $10,000 preferred. HERBERT & QUICK,
61 Central Union Block.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
70 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Route to Lafayette, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.

On Sunday, August 25, the Illinois Central, in connection with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroads, will commence running through trains between Chicago and Cincinnati, via Kankakee, Lafayette, and Indianapolis. The time by this route is faster than ever before made, being only 12 hours to Cincinnati, which is two hours quicker than any other route. The equipment of the line is first class, and the excellent condition of the roads forming the line, gives the traveller an assurance of arriving at destination on time. Trains leave from the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., at 9:40 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

HIGHWINES

Always on hand and offered for sale in lots from 1 to 100 barrels, by KILIAN BROS.,
40 South Market-st.

WRITING PAPER,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Ex-Senator William M. Gwin, who has arrived in this city direct from California, reports that the votes on the Pacific Slope will go for Greeley, Oregon alone being in doubt. Says he: "California is going for Greeley by a large majority, and so is Nevada. Two weeks ago I had a conversation with Governor Bradley, with whom I am well acquainted, and who is, politically, about the best posted man of Nevada, and he assured me that Greeley's success in this State was a foregone conclusion. In California there are at least 15,000 Liberal Republicans, who last year supported Booth, that will vote for Greeley, and give him the State by a very large majority. I count it 30,000, and have some hopes of 50,000." Senator Gwin has voted twelve times for Presidents, and always for a Democrat, but his thirteenth vote will be for Greeley. He says the Bourbon straights in the Pacific States are a very weak and sickly squad.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A private despatch to your Washington Bureau, to-day, from a prominent Republican in attendance at the Republican State Convention in Columbia, S. C., gives a most discouraging view of the political situation. R. B. Elliot, the Chairman of the Convention and the present negro Congressman for the old Calhoun district, made his railings entirely in the interest of the negro delegates and those white carpet-baggers who were personally interested with himself in foisting Moses on the Convention as the candidate of the old ring which has been already so instrumental in piling up the debt of the State. Moses, the cut-and-dried nominee, was the Speaker of the House, and is a son of the Chief Justice of the State. He was mainly instrumental in flooding New York with State bonds last summer, and used his official position to screen the Ring parties from investigation. The platform adopted is regarded by the better class of Republicans with utter despair; and as convincing proof that the party has fallen into the hands of men whose only motive is public plunder. The bolters' movement takes in all that there is of respectability in the Republican party in the State. It includes Senator Sawyer, Attorney General Chamberlin, Senator Robertson, and all the prominent native white Republicans who are not prepared to see the State utterly given over to carpet-bag and negro misrule, simply because such elements have proved strong enough to nominate a regular ticket. The bolters according to these advices, are about to put an independent ticket in the field, and are consulting with the Greeley men with a view to compromise on candidates, so as to receive their support.

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter defining his political views. He declares himself warmly in favor of Greeley's election. Every utterance from Greeley goes to convince the public that in the exercises of the Presidential office he will evince great ability and courage, and an intelligence that will be very delightful after so long a term of stinted felicities about the Presidential mansions. By many better things will be accomplished in his election, and amongst the best will be the inauguration of an era of good will covering the whole country, begetting true American fellowship amongst citizens of all parts, and tending directly, as such a feeling will, to the relief of weak and impoverished States, giving them increased population, capital, and general thrift—a measure of vital importance, not only to such States, but affecting the growth and general welfare of all the others. The frivolous jeers of the Radicals about Democrats voting for one who so long resisted them do not trouble me in the least. I honor and love that noble organization all the more since it has shown its ability, in an exigency involving the highest interests of all, to put away the dead past, with its prejudices and animosities, and take up the work needful for the present and future, and in approaching that work to manifest its sincerity by joining hands in a spirit of true fellowship with all men who may desire to participate in it, though strangers heretofore. We want our children, in discussing elections, to have some other topic than a past war among themselves. Until this be accomplished there can be no true brotherly affection among the people of all sections of our great country.

POLITICAL MEETINGS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.—Another immense crowd gathered in the Court House ground to-night—not less than 2,000 people being present. Governor Palmer and Hon. N. M. Broadwell made enthusiastic speeches, confining themselves largely to local politics. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting, and the cause of Greeley received an impetus that will carry it on to victory.

At the Wigwam Stephen A. Hurlbut orated, out, much to my surprise, the audience was very thin.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following towns and places: Mattoon, Sept. 13, 1 o'clock; Champaign, Sept. 14, 2 o'clock; Clinton, Sept. 16, 2 o'clock; Winona, Sept. 17, 2 o'clock; Sterling, Sept. 18, 2 o'clock; Rockford, Sept. 19, 1 o'clock.

ANDREW JOHNSON SERENADED.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24.—The demonstration to-night in honor of Andrew Johnson drew out some 10,000 persons. After a brilliant torch-light procession, the crowd assembled in front of the Court House on the public square and the meeting was organized. Resolutions sustaining the Union, condemning extravagance and corruption in the administration of the Government, and denouncing Conventions, were adopted. Mr. Johnson was declared the choice of the people for Congressman for the State-at-Large, and W. G. Brien for Congressman from the Nashville District.

In response to calls, Mr. Johnson appeared and spoke at considerable length. He announced himself a candidate, and stated that he would stump the State, inviting others to meet him in discussion. His candidacy will make the canvass exciting, and invites opposition to all convention nominees.

EX-GOVERNOR STONE AT WORK IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PELLA, Iowa, Aug. 24.—Governor Stone and H. G. Curtis made Liberal speeches at a large and enthusiastic out-door meeting held last night. The ball is in motion here, and gaining as it goes. Stone excelled his own usually happy efforts on the stump. He has accepted invitations to stump a few weeks in Indiana and Pennsylvania before the October elections.

THE RESULT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—A Parkersburg, West Va., special to the *Chronicle* says: "The indications at 2 o'clock this afternoon are that Jacobs, Independent, has carried the State by a small majority. Parkersburg gives 107 majority for the Constitution."

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A despatch from Martinsburgh, West Virginia, last night, states that enough is known of the election in the State to show that the Constitution is defeated by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority, and Jacobs (Independent Democrat) is ahead by the same vote. The word "white," as a qualification for office, submitted for a separate vote, was almost unanimously voted down.

GREEN BRIER, West Va., Aug. 24.—Green Brier County—Official vote for constitution, 751 majority; Camden, 451 majority; Matthews, Attorney General, 100 majority. New Richmond Township, Summers County—Official returns give sixty majority for the constitution and seven majority for Jacob. It is thought Summers County has gone for Camden and the Constitution. A private despatch from Richmond Township, Raleigh County, says that this township gave majorities against the Constitution and Camden, but Democratic majorities in everything else. Raleigh Township, Raleigh County, gives 107 majority for the Constitution.

THE LOUISVILLE MOVEMENT.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 24.—In an interview last night, Senator O'Brien, of New York, pronounced for the Louisville Convention and Charles O'Conor for President.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—A special from Sedalia says that the Bourbon Democrats held a meeting at Clinton, Mo., yesterday, at which a Bourbon Club was organized with forty-seven members. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Louisville Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Straight Democratic Club of the District of Columbia last evening appointed two delegates to the Louisville Convention, and adopted resolutions pledging support to Charles O'Conor for the Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—At an adjourned meeting of the State Labor Reform Convention, held on Thursday evening, a resolution was adopted that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the Louisville Democratic Convention and ask them to adopt our principles, and that they be instructed to recommend Charles O'Conor as our choice for President. The following Committee was then appointed: John Siney, H. L. Alker, William Jenks, T. A. Hower, and F. G. McDonald.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The State Convention of Democrats held a short session this morning. Samuel G. Bayard was chosen temporary Chairman, and made a speech, declaring that every State should be represented at Louisville; that the action of the Baltimore Convention should be repudiated by the Louisville Convention, and that the Democracy of the country will rally around the nominees of the Louisville Convention. The Committees on Permanent Organization, on Resolutions, and to nominate delegates to Louisville, were appointed, and a recess taken till the afternoon.

On reassembling, Mr. Bayard was made permanent President. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series as follows: The Convention at Baltimore having nominated an uncompromising and unrepentant radical, its action is invalid and void, and imposes no obligation which Democrats are bound to respect.

The second approves of another Convention at Louisville.

The third defines Democratic principles as a strict construction of the Constitution, and opposed to Federal principles of latitudinarian construction, and asserts that the nation has prospered under this principle.

The fourth says they lift aloft the time-honored Democratic banner, inscribed with the principles of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and invite all who believe in pure government, in wholesome laws, in the greatest good to the greatest number, in civil rights, in free and prosperous trade, in the elevation of the masses, in a speedy return to a specie basis, in official responsibility to the people, in a pure and learned judiciary, in a frank and honest foreign policy, and all opposed to the rule of overshadowing corporations in Congress and imbecility in the Executive, to an irredeemable paper currency, to packing the Supreme Court to serve Executive purposes, etc., to rally again to do vigorous battle under the banner of the Democracy for the preservation of the Constitution and the unity, prosperity and peace of the country.

The fifth asserts that it is the bounden duty of Congress to exercise its power in the interest of the producing and consuming classes.

The sixth says: We sympathize with the laboring classes in their labors to mitigate the hardships which high prices on all articles of living have imposed upon them.

The seventh speaks of the commanding talents, stern integrity, and unblemished purity of character of Charles O'Conor, as eminently qualifying him for the discharge of the high duties of Chief Magistrate, and recommends his nomination at Louisville.

The resolutions were adopted with applause.

The following delegates were then appointed: Samuel J. Bayard, William A. Benjamin, C. C. Burr, and John Kennedy, and two from each district.

C. C. Burr made a speech against Greeley and the coalition.

Judge Flanders, of New York, made a speech of some length and an argument against degrading the Democratic party as had been attempted at Baltimore. He opposed Greeley because he had always been the bitterest foe to Democratic principles and the author of all objectionable measures against the South and against the original doctrines of the American Government.

No Electoral ticket was formed. The Convention then adjourned.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Aug. 24.—The Regular Republican Convention has completed its State ticket by the nomination of Francis Cardoso (mulatto) for State Treasurer, Solomon L. Hoge (white) for Comptroller, General H. W. Purvis (mulatto) for Adjutant General, and J. K. Gilsen (white) for Superintendent of Education.

The Bolters' Convention completed its organization and nominated a State ticket, headed by Reuben Tomlinson (white) for Governor, and Judge John F. Green (white) for Attorney General.

The Republicans in the Second Congressional District have nominated Alonzo J. Ransier (mulatto) for Congress. A split is threatened.

The Liberal Republican Executive Committee met to-day, and appointed a Conference Committee to meet the Democratic Executive to call a State Convention at his discretion.

SERENADE TO HON. JOHN B. HAWLEY.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Aug. 24.—The Grant and Wilson Club of this city, in uniform and with torches, marched to the residence of Hon. John B. Hawley, on Moline avenue, this evening, attended by a band of music and a large crowd of citizens, to congratulate him on his renomination for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Sixth District. The introductory speech was made by Judge S. S. Guger. Mr. Hawley responded in his happiest style, thanking them for the honor conferred, alluding in a brief and concise manner to the political situation. The Club made a fine appearance, this being its first public demonstration.

LIBERAL RALLY AT UPPER SANDUSKY, O.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 24.—The fourth regular meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club, of this city, took place last evening. Two hundred horsemen and fifty infantry, with torches, came into town from the north, east and west, forming a grand procession on Main street. At 8:30 came a burlesque on the tanners and K. K. K., numbering about one hundred. Hon. D. D. Hare addressed an audience of about 2,000 people.

SECRETARY ROBESON AT PORTLAND, ME.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The *Tribune's* special from Portland says: "Secretary Robeson's speech here last night was a signal failure. For more than two hours he stood and talked ponderous platitudes, and during the last hour more than half the audience left the hall. It was a discouraging and dismal occasion, and nobody claims that it did anything except to hurt the cause. Dissatisfaction is freely expressed by Grant men over the whole affair, while newspaper notices are significantly disparaging.

LIBERAL BARBECUE AT CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Aug 24.—The Liberals of Champaign County will give a grand old-fashioned barbecue at Champaign and Urbana on the 14th of September. Governor John M. Palmer, Hon. James R. Robertson, Hon. John R. Eden, and General Charles Black have promised to be present. Ample arrangements will be made to feed all friends from abroad free of charge.

SPEECH BY SENATOR WILSON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Senator Wilson addressed a mass meeting at Hudson last night, saying that he had no doubt the Republicans will carry twenty out of twenty-one of the free States of the country. He eulogized General Dix, and said the question was not whether Grant or Greeley should be President, but whether the Republican party, which had saved the country, and made it free, should, with the help of the band of forty thousand or fifty thousand disaffected Republicans, be made to abdicate and let the Democratic party go into power. He had no unkind words to say of Greeley or Brown. He regretted the position they had taken, but their success would be regular Democratic triumph, and again the voices of rebellion would be heard in each event, and this time in Washington. He urged New York to come out of the doubtful States, for, although its position would not affect the result of the election in the country, the Republicans wanted the Empire State to occupy the place in the Union for which nature intended it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—The Liberals and Democrats of the Twentieth Ohio District, in convention this morning, nominated for Congress Selah Chamberlain, of this city.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—At Long Branch the negroes held an extensive Grant and Wilson celebration last night. The waiters of the hotels marched in a body to the meeting. A full negro regiment is being raised.

NEW YORK, Aug 24.—It is thought that General Slocum will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Judge Church has addressed a letter to William Williams, of this city, declining the Democratic nomination for Governor.

WASHINGTON.

[To the Associated Press.]

NO POSTAL CARDS UNTIL DECEMBER.

WASHINGTON, Aug 24.—Attorney General Williams, to-day, decided that, Congress having failed to make a specific appropriation to enable the Post Office Department to put into use the postal cards, the other appropriations could not be used for that purpose, and that the Postmaster General has no power or authority to make a contract for postal cards, relying upon future appropriations. In consequence of this decision, General Creswell announces that the postal cards will not be ready until after Congress meets in December, and makes a direct appropriation to cover all expenses. The law authorized and directed the Postmaster General to issue postal cards, but made no specific appropriation to carry the law into effect.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Louisa County National Bank, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and the Brighton National Bank, of Brighton, Iowa, each with a capital of $50,000, have been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business.

DEAD LETTER STATISTICS.

Nearly 3,000,000 letters went to the Dead Letter Office last year. They are partly classified as follows: 58,000 letters had no county or State direction; more than 40,000 lacked stamps; and 3,000 were posted without any address at all. The sum of $92,000 in cash, and more than $3,000,000 in drafts, checks, etc., were found in these letters. It appears that, on an average, every letter misdirected, or that goes to the Dead Letter Office from any cause, contains one dollar.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The balances in the Treasury to-day were: Currency, $4,255,597; coin, $73,879,594—including $29,553,700 in coin certificates.

Fires.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 24.—The barns, corn cribs, hog pens, and grain stacks of Waterman Lester, near this city, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire is supposed to have caught from the overheated bearings of a threshing machine. The loss is about $5,000; insurance light.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill, Aug 24.—A fire broke out in this city at half-past 6 this evening, in Finch's flouring mill, and spread rapidly across Main street, to a row of eight wooden buildings, completely destroying all it touched. Finch's mill and McAllister's agricultural warehouse and coal yard were the heaviest losers. Total loss not less than $60,000. The insurance will not cover more than half.

MITCHELL, Ont., Aug. 24.—The principal part of the business portion of this town was burned this morning, including the Post Office, telegraph office and several stores. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $15,000.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 24.—A fire here last night destroyed the North Pacific Hotel, *Gazette* printing establishment, and every building in the block bounded by Jackson, Grand, and Broadway streets and Court House square, besides other buildings in adjacent blocks. Loss about $70,000, with small insurance.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The wife of John Plankinton died at Milwaukee yesterday.

—Frederick Parron, keeper of the Mystic Hotel, at Molden, Mass., and George Emerson, are under arrest for chloroforming a young widow and ravishing her at the hotel.

—Over twenty cases of sunstroke, a majority of which were fatal, have occurred at St. Louis within three days.

—The three negroes arrested for the recent attempt to murder and rob the family of Mr. Angell, of Providence, R. I., have plead guilty, and been remanded to jail.

—The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad is completed a mile and a half beyond Brownsville, Minn. The iron on the Turkey Valley Branch is laid beyond Elkport. A Committee of prominent citizens of Cresco, Iowa, have waited on President Graves, looking to the construction of a road from Cresco to the junction of the Iowa Pacific Road.

—At Marseilles, Ill., yesterday, a telegram from Rochester, Pa., was received, requesting the arrest of the person who called for a certain trunk directed to Marseilles. A nephew of a respectable farmer called for the trunk, and was arrested and put into the calaboose. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Keland, of Ottawa, and the young man was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

—The preparations for the District Fair to begin at Keokuk next Tuesday are complete. Already several choice herds of short-horned cattle are on the ground from Missouri and Illinois. Hogs are arriving on every train.

—A despatch received from J. C. O'Connor, Indian Agent at Grand River, Dakota, dated Fort Sully, says the Indian delegation from there will not leave for Washington till the early part of next month. Reports that the Sioux are on the war path are unfounded.

—The Board of Health of New Orleans publishes a card showing that there has not been a case of yellow fever in New Orleans this season.

—Logansport, Ind., voted yesterday against an appropriation of $40,238 to the Eel River and Crawfordsville Roads.

—At the Miami powder mills, near Xenia, O., yesterday, a small mill exploded, the concussion from which was felt for several miles. No one was injured.

—According to the Rondout (N. Y.) *Freeman*, there are hundreds of young ladies from the city boarding in the mountains of Shandaken. The country is completely overrun by women, one boarding-house having no less than forty "schoolma'ams." It is said to be nearly as much as a young man's life is worth to pass through that locality. One who has tried it says he never had such a greeting. It was a perfect ovation. Young ladies crowded the piazzas and waved their handkerchiefs, and all the romantic walks are fairly lined with them. Go West, young man, go West—as far as Rondout.

—An amorous Missourian who had stolen a kiss from a school-girl was fined by a magistrate, horsewhipped by the big brother, and scratched bald-headed by his own wife. He says he thinks the kiss cheap—now that he knows the price.

NEW YORK.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Thomas H. Durger, a wealthy lace importer, while insane, last evening, attempted to stab himself, at 39 Washington Square, with a huge needle, but was prevented. He then went to a drug store on Fourth street, and, watching his opportunity, seized a large bottle of poison from a shelf, and was in the act of swallowing its contents when the attaches rushed upon him and took the bottle away. He was then taken home, and a few minutes afterward, seizing a cook's knife from the kitchen dresser, he drove it into his left breast to the depth of four inches. The doctor, who was called, pronounced him dying, and ordered his removal to Bellevue Hospital. He was placed in Ward 11, and a man appointed to watch him during the night. He had been in bed about two hours, and was lying perfectly quiet, when the watcher went in quest of another man, and the patient was alone. Suddenly the Doctor's attention was called to Mr. Durger, by the occupants of other beds. He had reached the window and was forcing himself out. In a moment, despite every effort to prevent him, he uttered a yell, and sprang out. It was a fourth-story window, and the distance to the ground must have been nearly fifty feet. When assistance arrived he was conscious. Both legs were fractured, and the bones of the feet driven up into the ankles. Mr. Durger died at 9 o'clock this morning. He was an Englishman, aged 40, and unmarried.

THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH BAND

have had another split, and seven of the band men, accompanied by their leader, sailed for Europe to-day, four members having taken their departure on Wednesday last. Some have gone to Canada, and two have obtained employment in the Grand Opera House of this city.

The English Board of Trade furnishes returns for July, from which some interesting statistics regarding the tea trade and the traffic of the Suez Canal may be gleaned. The immense traffic over this route is a matter of surprise, when the prognostications of ill-wishers to the canal are considered.

In July, 1870, there were only 711,000 pounds imported into England through the canal, but these figures in the same month of the following year increased to 4,010,000 pounds, while the corresponding month of the preceding year the quantity was 21,912,000 pounds.

FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week the money market has gradually drifted toward high rates, both for call loans and commercial paper. Call loans have ranged from 3@7 per cent, with considerable business at intervals at 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper of the best class has been done in open market at 7½ to 9 per cent. New York City banks, with Western connections, are still being called upon to discount liberally for their country correspondents, and during the week there has been a continued drain of currency from this point to the interior. The weekly bank statement shows a contraction of $3,374,200 in loans, which has been chiefly in call loans to brokers. The deposit line is down $9,308,200, which is accounted for by the contraction in loans. There is a decrease of $2,192,100 in specie, and $1,664,400 in legal tenders, and shipment of National Bank notes and legal tenders to the interior. The contraction in loans is a necessity forced upon the banks by the decrease in their legal reserves, which is much lower than last year, and only a small amount above the limit fixed by law. Foreign exchanges have been generally weak, on a limited business and narrow fluctuations. In the Gold Room there has been a marked change in the temper of speculation, resulting in a decline from 115 to 112½, and large sales of long gold. On the Stock Exchange the great event was the eccentric speculation in Erie, which suddenly and rapidly advanced from 45½ to 52½, and quietly reacted to 46. The whole movement was purely speculative. Next to Erie Panama was prominent, rising from 124½ to 133. Pacific Mail was quite active at intervals, and ranged from 74½ to 72½. Western Union declined from 79½ to 77½, on an increased business. Union Pacifics declined from 38½ to 35, with sales of some large blocks of stock. Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central fell on from 34½ to 33½, with a pressure of sales at intervals. Wabash broke from 75½ to 73, and afterward partially recovered. The fluctuations in the balance of the list were to 1½ per cent, chiefly on the downward turn. During the week considerable amounts of long stock have been sold out on stop orders, and a large number of short contracts have been closed up. The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise, including dry goods, $9,162,526; produce exports, $3,906,951, and specie exports $354,189. The total merchandise imports since Jan. 1, are $289,491,370, against $242,065,876 last year, and $190,103,744 in 1870. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 were $142,491,440, against $149,975,018 last year, and $117,112,280 in 1870. The total exports of specie since Jan. 1 were $56,175,688, against $62,877,863 last year, and $43,000,483 in 1870.

CLOSING RATES YESTERDAY.

The money market to-day ranged from 3 to 5 per cent, on call, with closing loans at 4. The foreign exchange market was dull and nominally steady. The asking rates of the prime bankers are 109½ for sixty days' sterling and 109⅞ for light, but actual business is at ½ per cent below. Gold opened to-day with a heavy feeling, and there was a rapid decline from $1.13¼ to 1.12⅝, which instilled a strong bear feeling in the room. Later, there was a rally to $1.12¾, and closing sales were at 112¾. The stock market was dull to-day, and without any feature, except in Erie. This stock opened at 48, and gradually declined to 46, closing at 46½. Just previous to closing, several large amounts of Erie were pressed for sale at 46½ to 46⅝; Panama declined $1.33 to $1.32. The balance of the list declined ¼ to ½ per cent early in the day, but in the final dealings the general market improved a fraction, and closed steady. The Government bonds market was dull to-day, and closed at nearly the lowest figures of the week. The decline since this day week has ranged from ⅛ to 2 per cent, in sympathy with the heavy fall in gold. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½@102; Union Pacific firsts, 88@88½; land grants, 70½@81; incomes, 86½@86⅝.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet; low grades scarce and firmer. New dull and irregular; old firm, though quiet; No. 2 and superfine in fair demand. At the close the market is steady, with fair inquiry for low grades spring wheat extras at full prices. Good old (and) choice new are fairly active and steady; low grades of new are unsalable and lower. Holders of wheat at the opening demanded higher prices for spring. This checked business. New winter heavy; old steady. Good white scarce. The market closed heavy and quiet for spring, and lower for red and amber. Winter wheat scarce and wanted.

PROVISIONS.

Pork weak at the close. Jobbing demand fair for future delivery fair demand. Sales of 500 brls mess at $14.25@14.27½; 500 brls do August at $14.50; 1,250 do, buyers September, at $14.50. Cut meats dull and heavy. Bacon firm and in fair request. Lard heavy and dull.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONNOLLY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The *Tribune* says: Ex-Comptroller Connolly has not been further than sixty miles from New York, and most of the time in Westchester County. He will turn State's evidence, and his testimony will absolutely convict Tweed and 20 other officials whose names, so far, have not been published. He will first appear to testify against the voucher thieves, under Attorney General Barlow's instructions.

ABSCONDED.

Police Sergeant Carr has absconded to California, after victimizing civilians and policemen to the extent of $5,000.

REPORTED ARREST OF STEINER.

A rumor was current this afternoon that Deputy Sheriff Jarvis was to make an important arrest to-day. Information from Troy to-day reports the arrest of a man supposed to be Steiner, the absconding agent of the Garde Republicaine Band.

THE IRISH BAND

had another split, and seven men, with their leader, Richardson, sailed for Europe to-day.

MAILING OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Charles Mackey, book jobber, was held in $10,000 bail, to-day, charged with depositing obscene literature in the mails. Other prominent dealers will shortly be arrested.

American Scientific College.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 24.—The fourth day's session of the Scientific Congress was interesting and well patronized. Ninety papers are now in the hands of the Secretary, to be read.

Prof. G. W. Hough, Directory of Dudley Observatory, read a very interesting theme on "The So-called Velocity of the Electric Current over Telegraph Wires," suggesting a new theory, that the so called velocity was nothing but a mechanical condition; that there was no such thing as velocity of the electric wave.

Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, of Missouri, read a paper on "Binary Stars," illustrated by diagrams.

A. E. Foote, of Iowa, read a paper on "The Value of Laboratory Work in Connection with the Teaching of Chemistry," with a brief sketch of the Chemical Laboratory of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

E. C. Seaman, of Michigan, a "New Theory on Light," based upon principles of attraction and action of caloric.

G. C. Swallow, of Missouri, one of the principal movers of the Maine liquor law, a paper on "Good Wine a Social National Good," during the reading of which the audience was very excited and turbulent, being called to order frequently.

G. Hendrick, of Iowa, read an exceedingly interesting and profound paper on "Dynamical Condition."

E. B. Anderson, of Ohio, on "Coal, and some of its Special Uses," participated in by Cox, of Indiana, and Porter and Rogers, of Iowa.

Professor C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, read a paper on "New Genus of Lepidopterous Family Fucidae," with remarks on the fructification of Yucca. The paper was instructive and entertaining.

Prof. H. N. Winchell, of Michigan, on "Surface Geology of Northwestern Ohio."

Alex Winchell, of Michigan, on "Hypsometrical Data of Some of the Northwestern States."

C. H. Hitchcock, of New Hampshire, on "Recent Geological Discoveries among the White Hills of New Hampshire."

E. B. Andrews, of Ohio, on "The Origin of Limestone in Coal Measures."

Miss J. Swain, of Iowa, an interesting article, "Why We Differ."

Prof. G. C. Fisher, of New Orleans, occupied the whole evening reading an elaborate and exhaustive paper on "Physics of the Mississippi River," which was principally a political appeal to the National Government to repair the levees of that delta. It had no bearing on the topographical or geological formation of the Mississippi Valley, and, in short, was wholly devoid of scientific principles.

FOREIGN.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The Government has received information of an organized plan for an insurrection in the disaffected provinces in the North, on the 28th instant. The French Government has been requested to use precautions to prevent the insurgents receiving aid from France.

It is believed that the approaching elections for the Cortes will result in the choice of a large majority of members favorable to the Government. The indications are that not more than a hundred Republicans will be elected. The Carlists, as in previous elections for the Cortes, will abstain from voting.

General Rivera has been appointed Generalissimo of the troops of the northern department, vice Lasgayon.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The elections for members of the Cortes took place to-day. No disorders occurred. No returns have yet come to hand.

Amadeus has returned to Madrid.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug 24.—All the members of the Board of Arbitration, and their families, with the exception of Alexander Cockburn and Jacob Stæmpfli, dined yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis. The reception given in the evening by Mrs. Davis was attended by a brilliant company. The rooms were festooned with flags, and the gardens were illuminated. Many of the houses of the residents were decorated in honor of the occasion. The members lunched at the country residence of Count Favre, on Lake Geneva, to-day.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The band of the Garde Mobile gave a concert in Havre for the benefit of Alsatians, last night, realizing a large sum.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Private telegrams from Belfast this morning report that the shooting had been renewed in that city, and several severe encounters between the opposing parties had occurred. The reports, however, are not confirmed by despatches to the press.

Several English railways contemplate abolishing second class carriages.

Rubenstein, the pianist, has arrived here, *en route* for America.

The steamship Niger has put back to Plymouth with a broken shaft. The passengers were transferred to the steamship Medway, which sailed to-day for Montreal.

Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Havana advices say that the insurgents are massing all their forces, to make a fresh movement on Cinco Villas. Havana is overrun with scoundrels of every description. Constant murders and robberies are committed, and the police are seemingly powerless.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The reports published in the United States journals, alleging that General Ceballo had knowledge of or was implicated in certain reprehensible actions of Governor Zabalza, are entirely false. On the contrary, General Ceballo displaced Governor Zabalza immediately upon learning of his conduct, and reported it to the Government at Madrid.

Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The American fleet has arrived in the Baltic. Admiral Alden, with several of his officers, came to this city to-day, and took up quarters at the Royal Hotel. They will remain here until the return of Emperor William.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Notwithstanding the excessive hot weather, the transactions in cheese this week have been very large and at advanced rates. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to upwards of 1,000 boxes, and prices ranged from 11c to 12c, the bulk going at from 11½c to 11¾c.

The offerings from factories were upwards of 12,000 boxes, about 10,000 of which were sold. We give quotations of leading sales, from which it will be seen the prices paid are nearly, if not quite, in advance of last week: Herkimer, 12c; Flat Creek, 12½c; Frankfort, 13c; Hill, 12½c; Herkimer County Union, 13c; Herkimer County Central, 13c; Gettman, 12½c; Fordsbush, 12½c; Fairfield Association, 13c; Old Fairfield, 13½c; North Fairfield, 13½c; Eatonville, 13c; Empire, 12½c; Dunkle, 13c; Dairy Valley, 11½c; Dairy Hill, 12½c; Craine's Corners, 13½c; Cold Creek, 13½c; Countryman, 13c; Cook & Ives, 12½c; Coyadetta, 13½c; Cyril, 13c; Brule, 13c; Brockett's Bridge, 13c; Bellinger, 12½c; Avery & Ives, 13½c; Baker, 12½c; Danube Union, 12½c; Danube Cold Spring, 12½c; Mohawk Valley, 13c; Lusserville, 12c; Ladweville, 12½c; Ladweville, 13c; Johnstown Cross Roads, 12c; Keys, 12½c; Manheim, 13c; Manheim Centre, 12½c; Manheim Turnpike, 13c; Mohawk, 12½c; Mother Creek, 12½c; Nichols, 12½c; Paine's Hollow, 12½c; Palatine Union, 13c; Newport, 13c; Newport Hill, 12½c; J. D. Ives, 13c; Zoller, 12½c; Warren, 12½c; Vanhornville, 12½c; Top Notch, 13c; Stratford & Salisbury, 13½c; Stone Arabia, 13c; St. Johnsville, 12c; Schuyler, 12½c; Snell's Bush, 13c; Smith's Creek, 13c; Snyder, 12½c; Russell, 12½c; Root, 13c.

At the Herkimer village market the delivery was upward of 3,000 boxes, and the sales of factory ranged from 12 to 13c, while good farm dairies brought 11½c to 12c, about 11½c being considered top price.

About 5,000 boxes were sold at the Utica market, at prices ranging from 12c to 13c, the ruling figures being about 12½c to 12⅝c.

The hot showery weather has been very favorable to a heavy growth of aftermath in meadow lands.

—A pair of horses attached to a lumber wagon, in Springfield, Mass., took fright at the cars, on Monday, and rushed up the street just as a lot of trotting horses for the Hampden races were being removed from the train in which they had been brought from the north. The running horses rushed blindly into these, and the pole of the wagon to which they were attached, struck and killed the horse, Wade Hampton, of Baltimore, a six-year old, worth $19,000. The trotter, Jennie, worth $50,000, barely escaped.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Help Nature to Rally.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off and nature is endeavoring to rally the debilitated system, help the effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing known to the physician or the pharmacopeist expedites convalescence like this vitalizing invigorant. Persons who have been prostrated by long-continued sickness recover their lost flesh, strength, and cheerfulness in less than half the time that would be required to recuperate without it. It is the most genial as well as the most harmless of medicated stimulants, and as a remedy for (as well as a preventive of) dyspepsia, bilious attacks, constipation, nervous diseases, &c., has no equal in the world. When all other tonics have failed this effects a cure.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL

A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in this market	$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour	9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best	8.00

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS, Madison-st. Bridge.

NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

LAW BOOKS.

Published this Day.

HILL'S PRACTICE COMMON LAW.

The Common Law Jurisdiction and Practice, according to statutes and decisions in the State of Illinois, from the earliest period to 1872, embracing Historical, Analytical, and Synthetical Views of the Jurisdiction, Forms of Actions, Pleadings, and Practice, Exemplifying the Law of Procedure in the Courts of Illinois. By Edward J. Hill. Two volumes, 8vo. $15.

ROOT'S LAW OF CORPORATIONS,

Containing the general statutes of the State of Illinois, to the present time, with complete forms for the organization and incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, etc., as well as for the reorganization of the same, and for Religious and other corporations, under the recent Acts of the General Assembly. By Hon. James P. Root. Complete in one volume. $1.50.

E. B. MYERS, Publisher, 393 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 103 State-st., and 31 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

The Sensation of Chicago — Entire Change of Olio.

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Miss ELLA CHAPMAN, Miss MARTHA WREN, Miss CARRIE AVERY, JAMES COLLINS, WARREN SISTERS, LESLIE BROTHERS, BOBBY NEWCOMB, D. L. MORRIS, FRENCH TWIN-SISTERS, Miss MAGGIE GRAY, HARRY G. RICHMOND, HARRY D. GUION, FRANK H. WILSON, SIGNOR CAPPOLE, S. R. ORME.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE!

Sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the graceful and accomplished premiere danseuse, Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, who, with SIGNOR DAVID COSTA, Miss SOPHIA REMMELSBERG and Miss SUSIE SUMMERFIELD, will appear in two grand ballets.

The performance will conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza, entitled A FAIRY REVEL. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Attraction Extraordinary! For Five Nights Only! Commencing Tuesday Evening, Aug. 27. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.

Twelve in number, whose wonderful performances during their two previous engagements created the most intense excitement and admiration.

RETURN TO POPULAR PRICES.

DRESS CIRCLE only....50 cents. FAMILY CIRCLE only....25 cents.

No money given away, as it is found to be contrary to the city ordinance regulating such matters.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS AUGUSTA DARGON, Supported by Mr. JOHN W. BLAISDELL, who will make their first appearance on MONDAY EVENING in an entirely new version of "ARTICLE 47." Cast to the full strength of the Company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THE GREAT FRENCH DRAMA.

47 "ARTICLE 47." 47 TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

PRICES OF SEATS—$1, 75c., and 50c., according to location. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.

The Grand Chandelier will be lighted at 7:45, when the performance commences. Matinee every Saturday at 1:30.

MME. CLARA BRINKERHOFF.

THIS CELEBRATED Classical Soprano and Concert Prima Donna, can be engaged for UNIQUE VOCAL RECITALS, before Lyceums and Associations. Send for circular to the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York.

THE TURF.

SUMMER MEETING AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Four Days' Trotting, Aug. 28, 29, 30 and 31.

ENTREES:

FIRST DAY.

No. 1—Purse $1,500.

For horses that never trotted better than 3 minutes, best three in five; $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth. T. P. Resch, b g John H; C. Wilbur, blk h Edgar; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; N. C. Coleman, b s Mambrino Temple; R. Robbins, b m Ida; L. Glenn, b g H. B. Foley—paid.

No. 2—Purse $2,500.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $1,250 to first; $600 to second; $400 to third; $250 to fourth. Bashaw, Jr., eligible to this purse. Graves & Loomis, br g Chicago; W. I. Dickson, b s Pilot Temple; A. P. Fawcett, c s Bashaw, Jr.; O. A. Hickok, s s Elmo; T. J. Smith, b m Flora Belle.

No. 3—Running—$600.

Seven-eighths of a mile, three in five. $400 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third. J. C. Simpson, c colt, Burnbrais; W. Patrick, b filly, Lady Fairfield; R. & J. Rowett, c Illinois, 3 years; J. Demass, g c Jim Connor, 4 years, red and green; S. M. Reynolds, b s Nick Baker, 4 years, paid.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:45. $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth. D. Small, Wilmington, b g Whitcomb, paid; Geo. Clarkson, s m Lady Lawrence; C. McWilbur, brown h Vaughan; W. Patrick, b m Virginia; J. Predmore, s g Hope; Y. F. Fawcett, b m Nellie Ward; D. A. Corey, c g Charley.

No. 5—Purse $1,500.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:33. $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth. H. H. Yates, b m Kate Hazard; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; N. C. Coleman, b s Keeler; Ed. Seeley; A. H. Buck, s m Hattie, paid; N. C. Coleman, blk m Kate; A. P. Fawcett b m Ellen Davis; O. A. Hickox, b m Greenwich Maid.

No. 6—Running—$600.

Seven-eighths of a mile, single dash. $300 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third. Ed. Gray, s g King's Excuse, 5 years, paid; J. C. Simpson, b m Wanneta, 6 years; W. Patrick, b m Fanny Brown, 3 years; W. Patrick, b s Regent, 5 years; W. Patrick, b f Easter, 3 years; R. and J. Rowett, b m Belle Aiken, 4 years, paid; J. Demass, b g Protection; S. M. Reynolds, b f Venus, 3 years, paid.

THIRD DAY.

No. 7—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:50. $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth. Henry McNulty, s g Mac Flv, paid; T. P. Rosch, b g John H.; C. Wilbur, blk g Edgar; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; N. C. Coleman, b s Mambrino Temple; R. Robbins, b m Ida.

No. 8—Purse $2,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:38. $1,000 to first; $500 to second; $300 to third; $200 to fourth. T. P. Resch, b g Pat Ring; O. A. Hickox, b s Pilot Boy; T. J. Smith, b m Flora Bell; W. S. Frazer; y d g Advance, for Bro. Jonathan, paid.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 9—Purse $3,500.

Free to all. $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $500 to third. W. T. Dixon, b s Pilot Temple; Grary & Loomis, br g Chicago; E. S. Brown, dun g Advance, for Bro. Jonathan; T. P. Roach, b g Pat Ring; A. P. Fawcett, c s Bashaw, Jr.; Budd Doble, b s Jay Gould; O. A. Hickox, s s Elmo; W. Patrick, b m, Flora Belle.

No. 10—Running—$800.

Seven-eighths of a mile and repeat. $300 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third. Ed. Gray, s g King's Excuse, 5 years, paid; J. C. Simpson, c c Burnbrais, 3 years; W. Patrick, b f Lady Fairfield, 4 years; W. Patrick, b f Easter, 3 years; R. and J. Rowett, b m Belle Aiken, paid; J. Demass, b g Protection; S. M. Reynolds, b s Nick Baker, paid.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Illinois Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake Street.

New Route Open —TO— INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND THE SOUTHWEST.

The INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY have opened A NEW FAST LINE ROUTE Between Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, to be known as the KANKAKEE ROUTE.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

	Mail and Exp. ex. Sun.	Lightning Exp. ex. Sat.
Leave Chicago	9:40 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
" Kankakee	11:55 a. m.	10:20 p. m.
" Lafayette	3:05 p. m.	1:20 a. m.
" Indianapolis	6:25 p. m.	3:55 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	10:55 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

Advantages offered by the KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Its running time *Only 12 Hours*, is quicker than by any other route, or ever before made between Chicago and Cincinnati. The track is in most excellent order, therefore passengers are assured of arriving at destination on time. The equipment is in the best condition.

Miller's Platform and Couplers on all trains. It is thoroughly equipped with the Westinghouse Safety Air Brake.

The entire train runs through between Chicago and Cincinnati. Pullman Sleepers on all night trains. Trains arrive at Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Depot, corner Pearl and Plum, nearly a mile nearer the principal hotels and business part of Cincinnati than any other depot.

For through tickets and sleeping car berths, apply at Illinois Central Railroad, and at ticket office corner Canal and Madison streets. Also, at Depot foot of Lake street.

C. K. LORD, General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.

G. L. BARRINGER, Supt. Cincinnati.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN. C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park. B. F. CULVER, President. E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 26, 1872.

By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same. JAS. H. BRITTON, Prest. W. HANLEY, Sec.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 24, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Iowa, Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon. RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres. JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

OBERNDORF & NEWGASS

Have just opened their new brick Boarding and Sale Stable, Nos. 17 and 19 North Morgan-st., and can accommodate 100 horses. Will keep on hand, at all times, a large assortment of country horses for sale, keeping constantly employed six of the best horsemen to buy in the country.

AUCTION SALES.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers for the sale of GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND Real Estate, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Between Washington and Madison-sts.

Sale of Boots and Shoes

On TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 9:30 o'clock, at our sales room, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF Genteel Furniture AT 15 HONORE-ST.,

On TUESDAY, AUG. 27, at 10 O'CLOCK, at dwelling house 15 Honore-st., half block south of Madison-st. The furniture is all new comprising handsome black walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oak dining room set, Brussells and Ingrain carpets, table linen and cutlery, silver plated ware, mirrors, curtains, beds and bedding, etc., etc. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

10 Elegant New Parlor Sets, 12 Elegant New Chamber Sets, 25 Packages White Granite Ware, 50 Rolls Handsome Oil Cloths, 20 Rolls Ingrain Carpets, 500 Sets Table Cutlery, 200 New Comforters, 10 New Open and Top Buggies, 5 Beach and Democrat Wagons, 5 New Open and Top Phaetons,

On Wednesday Morning, Aug. 28, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Shirts, and Drawers, Suspenders, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Towelling, Diaper Linen, Damask, Yankee Notions, &c., on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, AND A Line of Woollen Piece Goods,

On TUESDAY, August 27, at 9½ a. m. Buyers of GOOD GOODS Have an unusual opportunity here to stock up for the fall trade. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

OPENING AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, August 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

To which the attention of the Retail Trade is called.

AN EXAMINATION OF THIS SALE COSTS NOTHING, and every DEALER should see for himself if our assertion is true that we offer PRIME GOODS, and prices are made by the buyers to suit themselves. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FIRST OPENING FALL SALE —OF— DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, NOTIONS, &c.,

At our new and spacious Store, 85 and 87 Market Street, Next door north of Field, Leiter & Co., By Catalogue, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 28.

ALSO, LINE OF Piece GOODS, BEAVERS, AND CHINCHILLAS.

The catalogue will embrace the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at auction in this city. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 44 STATE STREET.

The entire contents of No. 204 West Adams-st, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, and Carpets, etc., etc; also, the fixtures of barber shop adjoining, together with a lot of fine cigars and 5 good road horses, Tuesday morning, Aug 27, at 10 o'clock. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE

Estate of ISAAC BROWN PARKER, dec'd. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Very Valuable Business Location. BUILDING Formerly known as the AMERICAN THEATRE, Nos. 805, 807, 809, and 811 Walnut-st, between Eighth and Ninth, 80 feet front, 238 feet in depth to Sansom st. TWO FRONTS, On Tuesday, Oct. 1. At 12 o'clock, noon. Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, without reserve, At the Philadelphia Exchange. $1,000 to be paid at the time of sale. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Attorney, No. 717 Walnut-st. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth-st. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN H. WRENN. EDWARD L. BREWSTER.

WRENN & BREWSTER, BANKERS, 150 LASALLE STREET,

Otis Building, between Madison and Monroe streets. Transact a legitimate Banking business in all its branches.

Buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds, Land Warrants, Local Stocks and Bonds. Buy and sell on Commission Commercial Paper and Local Securities of all kinds. Loans negotiated for non-residents.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S CELEBRATED KID AND CASTOR GLOVE. From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., NEW YORK, Sole Agents for the United States.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books & Stationery. HADLEY BROTHERS, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, 136 State-st., Chicago. ORDERS SOLICITED.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT Tribune Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of R. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Edgeworth School,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principal, No. 673 Wabash-av., Chicago.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. The School opens Sept. 16. For circulars, containing numerous references, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal.

IMMANUEL HALL.

The tenth year of this Institution will begin (D. V.) Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1872. The widow and family of the late Dr. Park, former rector and proprietor, resume charge of the school, aided by competent assistants. References—The clergy of Chicago, and C. A. Gilbert, Joliet, Ill.; Rev. S. B. Duffield, and C. R. Steele, Esq., Waukegan, Ill. Circulars giving particulars can be obtained at the offices of Baird & Bradley, 384 Wabash-av.; Magill & Hall, 74 Market-st.; and Drew & Newbury, 9 Bryan Block, or Mrs. Park, Principal, Immanuel Hall, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

413 WEST TWELFTH-ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Studies in this Institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. 2. Tuition per session of ten months, $60. For catalogue or information apply to Rev. JNO. S. VERDIN, S. J., Vice President.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

Dearborn Seminary, 985 Wabash-av.

The seventeenth year of this School opens Monday, Sept. 16. For catalogues address the Principal, Z. GROVER.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:15 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†6:50 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*5:15 p m	*6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 p m	*8:15 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n.	*4:50 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:50 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:40 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati.

Through line via Kankakee route. Trains arrive and depart from the Illinois Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Mail and Exp. ex. Sun.	Lightning Exp. ex. Sat.
Leave Chicago	9:40 a m	8:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:00 p m	3:55 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:55 p m	8:30 a m

Running time only 12 hours. Only line running Pullman sleepers. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	*6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*6:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n.	*12:20 p m	*3:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:50 p m	*10:15 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	5:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	*4:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:40 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*10:00 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	*9:00 p m	7:35 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 8 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 48 South Desplaines-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVA[L]

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old store, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LYON & HEALY,

Wabash-av. corner Sixteenth-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York: Java....Aug. .. Parthia; China....Sept. 4 Calabria; Russia....Sept. 11 Cuba.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates, on view and berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, August 31. CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, August 29. CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, August 31. CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Sept. 5. CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Sept. 7. CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Sept. 12.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	
To London	80	To London	
To Paris	90	To Paris	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to FRANCIS C. BROWN, 88 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to PERLEY, DAVIS, CARTER & DARKE, 6 Moorgate, London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal; and to W. A. STRONG, 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SAL[E]

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 280, 281, and 282, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 411, 412, 413, in Vol. 6 of the Records of Deeds of said county, reference being hereby made to said record for a more full and complete statement of the contents of said deed than is herein set forth, in which Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth S., Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V., Samuel D. Towle and his wife Mary E., Octavius S. Newell and his wife Ann C., Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A., of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rudolph ... er, of the County of Athens, Ohio, ... for the purpose of securing the prompt and ... payment of certain promissory notes ... the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. ... D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. ... payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, given in evidence of the purchase-money for ... estate hereinafter described in a purchase ... reason of the failure and default of the ... said notes, continued for more than ... months to pay the promissory notes ... deed of trust ... cent per annum, payable annually from ... March, 1870, and for like failure and default the same parties for more than four months payment of the interest that accrued ... payable on the other notes ... the said David Barber, Trustee, being ... and holder of all said promissory notes ... the subscriber to proceed and advertise ... real estate in said deed of trust described ... the subscriber ... will offer for sale ... auction, on the premises, on the ... October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872 ... to wit: Section No. 8, containing ... of 100 acre lot No. 886, which lies south ... the Hocking River, containing ... 100 acre lots numbered 816 and ... gether, 239 82-100 acres, and ... lands, subject to the right of redemption ... the said deed of trust. The lands are ... Hocking Valley coal region ... the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad ... coal mines on the Hocking Valley ... do well to examine these before purchasing.

July 15, 1872. RUDOLPH DE STEIGUER.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construc[tion] OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILW[AY]

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 68 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, ... miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 69 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any of the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having ... on the ground, ready to commence work within ... days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall, Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain ... of date of general letting, at ... west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa; after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the contents of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not merely for the purpose of ornaments, but the Capsules are serviceable in protecting the wine from ... and insuring its genuineness. MANUFACTORY, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for persons wishing to use them. Patterns of samples of Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 168 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to ensure the remainder ... who have experienced ... duced by direct importation. F. A. DOOLITTLE.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH S. PURDY, ... and 14 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1845.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.,

243 Wabash-av. and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

MONEY

There ... money ... change ... that have ... within the ... nation ... country ... in the ... The Chicago ... cidedly ... corner ... lead man ... be in a ... money ...

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL
[illegible] beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old [illegible] 51 Lake-st., corner Wabash. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old, filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered to the Trade.
[illegible]ETT, BASSETT & HILL.
—We continue to manufacture [illegible] celebrated Boots.

MUSICAL.
PIANOS TO RENT.
[illegible]ON & HEALY,
[illegible]-av. corner Sixteenth-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
[illegible]ARD MAIL LINE.
Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]

[illegible]MAN LINE.
[illegible] MAIL STEAMERS [illegible] QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL
[illegible] MONTREAL, Saturday, August 24
[illegible] BRISTOL, Thursday, August 29
[illegible] BRUSSELS, Saturday, August 31
[illegible] ANTWERP, Thursday, Sept. 5
[illegible] PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 7
[illegible] LIMERICK, Thursday, Sept. 12
[illegible] succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY [illegible] No. 4, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
[illegible]
FRANCIS C. BROWN, [illegible] South Market-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.
NOTICE OF SALE.
[illegible]

PROPOSALS.
Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.
[illegible]
G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS. [illegible]

[illegible]ton Floor Tiles.
[illegible]
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

Political Goods
[illegible] Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH R. PURDY, [illegible] Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1842.

SHIRTS
WILSON BROS.,
[illegible] and 20 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, [illegible]5 South Canal-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

There is little new to note in the local money market, though one or two phases of change are somewhat more decided to-day, that have been noted two or three times within the past week. We allude to a diminution in the outflow of currency to the country, and a corresponding strengthening in the tone of New York Exchange.

The Chicago money market is working decidedly easier since the collapse of the wheat corner, though the first rough glance might lead many to think that the tendency would be in a contrary direction. A great deal of money was locked up on the corner account, either in margins or otherwise; and a large part of the capital not so locked up was timid in regard to grain dealing. Now the first has been released, and there is a much better disposition among money-owners to lend their capital on grain paper, now that prices have sunk to, or below, a safe basis. We should witness a very large movement of grain eastward were it not for the scarcity of freight room, as there is considerable inducement to ship at present quotations.

Regular mercantile paper was reported to have been offered in moderate amount at the banks to-day, and rates are firm at 10 per cent per annum.

As above indicated, the flow of currency to the country is on the decrease, but it is still moving in that direction, and we may anticipate liberal receipts of grain through the remainder of the present month, as a great deal has been sold that has yet to come forward on August delivery.

Eastern Exchange was quoted firm to-day at 60a75c per $1,000 between banks. Counter rates were par selling, and buying at about 1-10 of one per cent discount. The firmness of the market is due to the fact that the volume of the offerings has been materially diminished by the liberal arrivals of currency from the East during the past week.

The firm of Wrenn & Brewster, bankers, successors to Tyler, Wrenn & Co., have removed to No. 150 LaSalle street, in Otis Block. Mr. Brewster was a member of the late wholesale grocery firm of Farrington & Brewster, and has won a golden reputation among a host of business acquaintances.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	114	114½
5-20s of '65	114	114½
5-20s of '65 January and July	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '67 January and July	113¾	114
5-20s of '68 January and July	114	114½
10-40s	112	112½
United States 5s (new issue)	111	111½
United States Currency 6s	112½ ex int	113
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
Eastern exchange	1-10 dis@par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108½@109½
Gold exchange		112½@113
Gold and gold coupons	112¼	112¾
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	88	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip	175@180	

Revenue stamps, 3@4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ⅛ more than gold.

The following shows the business of the Chicago Clearing House for the week ending Aug. 24, 1872:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,189,278.66	$341,317.92
Tuesday	3,837,144.30	417,922.07
Wednesday	4,224,050.66	589,032.14
Thursday	4,325,706.02	518,951.60
Friday	3,751,075.67	379,889.53
Saturday	3,443,810.81	394,272.39
Total	$23,370,765.30	$2,621,497.65
Corresponding week last year	16,376,866.25	1,756,667.27

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax on brokers' and bankers' sales of gold, silver, bullion, and coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, and other securities is repealed on and after Oct. 1, 1872.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 7, 1872, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,486,545	Increase	£ 31,306
Public deposits	7,136,574	Increase	426,589
Other deposits	23,973,408	Increase	2,156,287
On the other side of the account—			
Gov't securities	13,357,670	Decrease	28,570
Other securities	24,620,936	Decrease	774,872
Notes unemployed	11,057,330	Increase	201,480

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,581,075, being an increase of £288,850, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,185,422, showing an increase of £350,354 when compared with the preceding return. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, which was last week 34¼ per cent, is now nearly 37 per cent.

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 20, and since the beginning of the year:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week	$3,695,951	$4,729,437	$3,958,951
Previously rep.	114,086,819	145,245,581	138,684,489
Since Jan 1	$117,182,380	$149,775,018	$142,491,440

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Money firmer, the rates ranging 3@5 per cent, and closing 4@5.

Gold has declined, and the market has shown more activity. It opened at 113⅛, fell to 112⅞ before noon, rallied to 113, fell to 112⅞, and closed at 112⅞@112⅞, with a few exceptional sales at 113. Loans ranged at 4 to 2 per cent for carrying.

The Treasury disbursements were $93,000, and the specie shipments for the week, $354,189.

Sterling quiet at 8¼@9 for long, and 9½@9⅝ for short sight.

Governments opened heavy at ⅛@¼ lower than last night's quotations, and on second call receded again another ⅛ per cent, closing dull and weak.

State bonds ruled quiet.

Stocks opened firmer. Erie was again the feature, opening 1 per cent higher than last night, but fell to 46¼, and further declined to 46@46⅛. The general market has been dull, with the exception of New York Central and Western Union, which were more steady toward the close.

The bank statement for this week foots up as follows: Loans, decrease, $3,374,200; specie decrease, $2,192,100; legal tender, decrease, $1,664,400; net deposits, decrease, $9,368,300; circulation, increase, $881,160. The bank statement shows a loss in reserves of $1,509,150.

Sterling Exchange, 8¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	116¾	Coups, '67	114
Coups, '64	114¼	Coups, '68	113¾
Coups, '62	114½	10-40s	112
Coups, '65	114	Currency 6s	112½
Coups, '65 (new)	113¾	New 5s	112

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Old Virginias	45½
New Tennessees	73¼	Old N. Carolinas	33½
Old Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. P. prefer'd	75¼
W. U. Tel	71¾	Wabash	74¼
Quicksilver	41	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	95
Wells & Fargo	85	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. Ex	70	Terre Haute pref'd	42
U. S. Ex	83	C. & A. (ex div)	112
Pacific Mail	73¼	C. & A. preferred	116
N. Y. Central	97¼	O. & M.	42¼
Erie	46¼	C. C. & C.	88¼
Erie preferred	70	C., B. & Q.	127
Harlem	118¼	Lake Shore	89¼
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	32¼
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	132½
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stocks	38½
Northwestern	73¾	Union Pacific bonds	88
N. W. preferred	89	Cent. Pacific bonds	101¼
Rock Island	109¼	Del., Lack & West'n	108¼
N. J. Central	106¼	B. H. & Erie	6¼
St. Paul	54¾		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,761	4,045	3,150	3,010
Wheat, bu	233,510	103,180	127,053	32,652
Corn, bu	320,255	230,705	364,956	257,081
Oats, bu	44,560	83,755	24,281	39,389
Rye, bu	4,762	23,099	2,300	
Barley, bu	7,880	45,606	2,060	8,492
Grass seed, lbs	65,380	180,355	57,649	163,059
Flax seed, lbs	291,221	263,490		
Broom corn, lbs	37,300		4,260	30,000
Cured meats, lbs	29,300	3,280	141,000	240,416
Beef, brls			9	5
Pork, brls	120			482
Lard, lbs	32,380	8,060	57,000	73,000
Tallow, lbs	10,280	7,700	50,980	
Butter, lbs	101,880	49,020	65,740	79,513
Live hogs, No	7,332	3,824	8,328	4,846
Cattle, No	1,092	1,410	1,137	1,267
Sheep, No	475	783		
Hides, lbs	56,580	82,324	92,482	18,733
Highwines, brls	253	258	175	302
Wool, lbs	61,175	60,720	16,000	11,750
Potatoes, bu	1,666	1,132	41	
Lumber, m	6,184	7,206	2,097	2,468
Shingles, m	1,430	1,695	1,011	1,605
Lath, m	574	1,492	304	409
Salt, brls	3,000	4,416	2,817	2,946

Withdrawn from store on Friday, for city consumption: 4,199 bu wheat; 4,436 bu corn; 3,848 bu oats; 95 bu rye; 401 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 613 cars wheat; 693 cars and 35,500 bu corn; 91 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total (1,424 cars), 582,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Aug. 24, '72.	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 26, '71.
Flour, brls	19,660	21,755	28,470
Wheat, bu	1,236,213	454,304	909,158
Corn, bu	2,105,785	1,678,088	1,227,224
Oats, bu	373,275	378,019	569,069
Rye, bu	33,488	27,644	109,600
Barley, bu	37,760	25,115	163,290
L. Hogs, No	56,383	44,814	33,263
Cattle, No	14,863	16,494	9,613

SHIPMENTS.

	Aug. 24, '72.	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 26, '71.
Flour, brls	14,672	16,321	25,840
Wheat, bu	464,311	277,307	196,214
Corn, bu	1,393,114	2,027,344	1,287,427
Oats, bu	170,803	355,687	316,111
Rye, bu	20,801	3,410	62,078
Barley, bu	18,856	11,372	79,249
L. Hogs, No	42,488	41,607	27,462
Cattle, No	7,518	9,041	4,732

The death of Lineas M. Scott, a long time member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions adopted in honor of his memory.

A sample of new hops was exhibited on 'Change to-day, for which $1.00 per lb was asked.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lyon claimed, as one of the reasons for his failure in the late corner, that the inspection was against him, as the Inspectors passed wheat into the No. 2 bins that ought properly to have passed as No. 3 or rejected. The Inspector published a card, stating that he had received no orders to make any change in inspection to please the farmers, or otherwise. But, to make assurance doubly sure, a number of gentlemen have made the grand tour for themselves. They unanimously report that the No. 2 spring is very good, and will make better flour than the same grade of wheat last year. They also say that the lower grades are better than last year. This verdict effectually disposes of the above charge, which has been seized hold of for political purposes.

Nevertheless, an outcry was raised to-day by the bear interest, to the effect that it is dangerous to own the new wheat now in store, on the ground that it has been rushed in upon us for August delivery, without being allowed to go through the preliminary "sweat," which is believed to be as essential to good wheat as fermentation is to good wine. It is possible that some of the wheat has not passed through this process; but then, it should be remembered that the wheat arriving here up to the time that the corner collapsed, was all shipped out as fast as received, and that we have now comparatively little in store. If our bins were choked full of wheat, as has been the case at the wind up of previous corners, then with such weather as we have to-day, continued for two or three weeks, there might be some danger. But there is little here, and all that we now have in store will have been turned over, and moved out within about two or three weeks. Hence the outcry is preposterous, and could find no favor except among those who have an interest in bearing prices by any possible argument that they can adduce to cause distrust or discredit, either of quality or quantity of grain.

A little talk on the general subject of corners was indulged in to-day between a few of our prominent operators, which it may be well to allude to. One gentleman, who has conducted two or three corners, at considerable loss to himself, but who has *always paid* his losses, was the principal orator. The general sentiment of the party was to the effect that a man has a perfect right to buy all the property he wants to buy, if he will pay for it, and is prepared to give material guarantees that he will do so. But a man has no right, in either law or equity, to run up prices to a fictitious value, and then "lie down." In other words, he should be made to furnish security that he will not take advantage of a sudden break in prices to repudiate his contracts, after having skinned the shorts to the last possible dollar. It is probable that it will yet be found necessary to institute some such rule as is proposed, to enable the short to protect himself down to a point where he could afford to ship the property in case of a break. A 10 per cent. margin on wheat at $1.60 protected the corner up to $1.76, but it only protected the short down to $1.44, and when wheat tumbled to $1.12 in two days, the poor short was a loser to the extent of perhaps 32c per bu. This is all wrong. It may not be either possible or advisable to put a stop to speculative trading, because that establishes a continual market for produce, which otherwise would not exist, but regulations ought to be so framed that both set of speculative traders should be equally protected. If this were done, the chances are that we should have few corners in the future, as to run one would require a gigantic capital which even a combination would find it hard to bring together.

A meeting of the pork-packers and provision dealers of this city was held to-day in the Directors' Room of the Board of Trade, at which the following gentlemen were appointed to represent our city in the forthcoming convention of the trade at Cincinnati: B. P. Hutchinson, J. L. Hancock, Asa Dow, Joseph Armour, C. M. Culbertson, Henry Milward, Gilbert Prior, J. Holden, B. F. Murphey, and George Stewart. These gentlemen have probably been appointed out of mere compliment; as the proposed meeting will scarcely do other than ratify the Chicago rules of inspection.

A telegram was received in the city to-day by Robert Law, stating that the Erie Basin Elevator, at Buffalo, will elevate grain free of charge to vessels or grain, until further notice. It is understood that this step is taken in opposition to the elevator combination of that city, which refused to admit the Erie Basin house into the partnership. This company lowered its rates to 1-4c per bu some time ago, and has now abolished the charge altogether. Of course this gratis style of doing business will not last forever; but if it should hold out long enough to break up the monopoly, it will have done well.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather slow to-day, while the minor ones were more active. There were no important changes in prices except in oats. The receipts of grain show a slight falling off, but the stocks in store are increasing on every description of grain, owing to higher freights, and a relative scarcity of vessels. The wet weather of to-day had no perceptible effect on the markets. Few changes were visible in the grocery market, a reduction of 1-4c in Rio coffees being the only alteration worthy of mention. Sugars, both raw and refined, were firm, as were also rice, spices, and candles, while syrups, soaps, and coffees ruled easy. The general market was only moderately active. Dry goods were in fair request to-day. The number of mail orders was liberal, and the attendance of buyers was also fair, and a better feeling seemed to prevail. Stocks are now in fair working order, and our jobbers are looking forward to an active and prosperous fall trade. The exceeding firmness recently developed in the cheese market is still prevalent, and a further advance of 1-2c was to-day established, 12 1-2a13 1-2c for New York factory, and 10 1-2a12 1-2c for Western do, being the prices now current. Coal was firm and unchanged. There was a moderate movement on local and interior account, at $9.50 for Lackawanna; at $9.00 for Erie and Briar Hill, and at $8.00 for Hocking. Fish were quoted reasonably active, and were steady at former rates. Dried fruits met with a good demand at the quoted prices. The hay trade continues good, so far as pressed descriptions are concerned, and prices are well sustained. Loose hay is dull and unsettled. Hides and leather were quoted steady, with a fair amount of trading. Oils, paints, and colors remain quiet, as previously quoted. The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, and prices were fully sustained. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade. Metals and tinners' stock, and iron, were in good demand at about former figures. The nail trade was active, and $6.00 rates were generally adhered to. Building materials were active, and for cement and brick prices tend upward. Salt was in good demand, and firm at unchanged prices. Wool continues in active request, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. Rail freights were steady.

Highwines were more active, but irregular, and averaged a shade easier. Sales were 200 brls at 89 1-2c, and 400 brls at 89c per gallon; the last at the inside, in sympathy with reported dulness in New York.

Lake freights were strong, being again 1-2 a1c higher, in consequence of light offerings of freight room; vessels were reported scarce. A total of 10 charters was reported, which will carry out 204,000 bu wheat, and 85,000 bu corn. The market closed at 12a12 1-2c for wheat, 11c for corn, and 7c for oats, by sail, to Buffalo. Corn to Oswego was quoted at 16 1-2c; do to Kingston, 17c. Through rates to Portland and Boston were 26c on corn.

Provisions were inactive and nominal. Mess pork was quoted a shade easier, with sellers at $14 87 1-2, but it is not possible to quote closely in the absence of transactions. Nothing was said to-day about the corner; but it is understood that the cornering firm are still buying all the pork offered at current prices, though there was a rumor to-day that they have transferred a part of their attention to oats. Lard was quoted the same as yesterday. Meats were reported strong, with shoulders held 1-8c per lb higher. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $14.75a14 87 1-2; do seller September, $14.75; do seller October, $13.00a13.50; do seller December, $12.00a12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 1-2c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-4c; summer lard, 8 1-4c; dry salted shoulders, 6 7-8a7c; do rough sides, 9c; do short ribs, 9 1-4a9 3-8c; sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 12c. Bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11a12c; and do ham, 14a16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $31.00a32.00. City tallow, 8a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls pork at $14.75; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms; 30 pkgs prime country tallow at 8 1-4c.

Flour was quiet and steady. There was very little demand except for the local trade, and not much of that. Holders quoted prices as firm; and though it is understood that most of them have submitted to a material reduction within the past week, there are few who will acknowledge the corn. We note sales of 50 brls white winter extras at $10 25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7 00; 60 brls do at $6 50; 100 brls do at $6 45; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls spring superfine at $3.70; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 710 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.50 delivered; 30 tons do at $12.00 on track.

Wheat was rather quiet, but firm, averaging a shade higher than yesterday, the outside price being about 1 1-2c above the quotation of the previous day; but it was not sustained. Liverpool was quoted lower, but New York was firmer, and the weather here was unfavorable to the forwarding of grain, which helped the belief that our receipts will materially diminish soon. But there was no great desire to trade; and for the reason mentioned in this column this morning—that many operators do not know where they stand on wheat, and are proceeding cautiously till they can see their former deals squared up. Hence the option trading was principally confined to settlements. The shipping fraternity took hold rather freely in the early part of the day, but were slightly taken aback by the further rise in freights; hence they did but little after 12 o'clock, and the market was little better than nominal during the last half hour of the regular session. Seller September opened at $1.12 1-2, advanced to $1.12 3-4, and declined to $1.12 1-2 at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.12a1.12 3-4, closing at $1.12 1-4. Seller October sold at $1.12 1-2a1.12 1-4, and seller the year at $1.11a1.12 1-4. There was more inquiry for the other grades, and prices were firm. Winter wheat was quiet, but stronger. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No 1 spring wheat at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.19 1-2; 2,400 bu do at $1.19; 15,600 bu No 2 do at $1.12; 16,800 bu do at $1.12 3-4; 74,600 bu do at $1.12 1-2; 15,600 bu do at $1.12; 32,800 bu No 3 at $1.01 1-2; 12,800 bu do at $1.01; 14,000 bu do at $1.00; 11,200 bu rejected at 88c; 1,200 bu do at 87 1-2c; 2,000 bu do at 87c; 400 bu No 2 red winter at $1.24. Total, 202,400 bu.

Corn was in rather better demand, and averaged about 3-4c higher, under a falling off in the volume of receipts, and advices of greater firmness in New York, which stimulated shippers to take hold freely, notwithstanding a scarcity of freight room. The demand was, however, principally for September, and for fresh receipts—which can be carried over until September without additional storage charges. The shorts out for next month seem to be very much larger than most people have thought possible, and the demand is correspondingly good. The option of seller September opened at 39c, advanced to 39 1-2c, fell to 38 3-4c, improved to 39 1-4c, and closed at 39c. Seller the month sold at 38a38 1-2c, closing firm. Seller October sold at 40a40 1-4c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 38 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 corn at 39c; 6,800 bu do at 38 7-8c; 31,600 bu do at 38 3-4c; 54,000 bu do at 38 5-8c; 71,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 22,000 bu do at 38 1-4c; 6,000 bu rejected at 35 1-2c; 4,000 bu do at 35 1-4c; 4,000 bu do at 35c; 1,200 bu no grade at 31c in store. Total, 203,100 bu.

Oats were in active demand for this month's delivery, and averaged 1a1 1-2c higher, under a sharp call from several of the shorts, who feared a corner for this month, as a well-known cornerer was in the market, and the supply of oats threatens to run light for the remainder of this month. Seller August opened at 27 1-2c, advanced to 28 3-4c, and closed dull at 28c. There was very little demand for seller September, which was only a shade firmer than yesterday,—selling sparingly at 26c. Rejected was in rather better request, closing at 21 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 oats at 28 3-4c; 4,800 bu do at 28 1-2c; 5,000 bu do at 28 1-4c; 9,600 bu do at 28c; 8,400 bu do at 27 1-2c; 5,000 bu rejected at 22c; 6,000 bu do at 21 1-2c. Total, 41,300 bu.

Rye quiet, and scarcely so firm as yesterday, though with no change in prices. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 54c; 400 bu rejected at 48 1-2c; 800 bu do at 43c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was irregular. The demand for cash No. 2 was not so urgent as heretofore, and prices fell off 1-2c. No. 2, seller September, was in better request, and advanced 1c, selling at 62a63c, and closing firm at 62 1-2a63c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 63 1-2c; 800 bu No. 3 at 48c; 400 bu rejected at 30c; 800 bu by sample at 75c; 800 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 6,000 bu.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

A joint stock company is now being formed in Titusville, for the manufacture of pig iron by means of petroleum oil in place of coal. The preparations have so far progressed that the commencement of the new year will probably mark the new era in the oil regions. If successful, the experiment will revolutionize the iron trade in the United States, and render this country the cheapest iron producing country in the world. So far, all the experiments in this direction warrant the most sanguine expectations. In St. Louis it was found that a considerable saving was effected by substituting oil for coal, and that the iron manufactured was of superior quality. It is found that there is a waste of 80 per cent of caloric in the ordinary processes of smelting ores by the common blast furnaces. By the use of crude oil, much of this waste is saved. At present rates the fuel for making a ton of charcoal iron costs $17, while it is calculated that the oil for making an equal quantity of iron would cost only $7. Owing to the absence of impurities of sulphurous and other gasses in the oil, the iron made from it is of the very best quality known in the market. The expenses of constructing the necessary buildings and appliances are one half less with oil than with coal, while there is a similar economy in labor and other charges. There is also another point. It is calculated that the refuse matter from the oil which is now regarded as of scarcely any marketable value will be just as available for fuel as the crude.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

BUTTER—The butter market was without improvement in activity, the demand, as for some time past, being mainly confined to choice qualities suitable for table use. The supply of such being light, prices were very firm, but all other grades were more or less neglected and weak. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 21@25c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—There were no new features to note in connection with this market. The demand for grain bags continues uninterruptedly active, and a firm tone still pervades the market. Burlaps and gunnies were quiet and steady, as were also wool sacks. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 32½c; Grahampton, 30c; Ludlow, 30c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 58@70c.

BEANS—The inquiry was small at the annexed range of prices: $2 25@2.50 for fair to choice premium, and $2 60@2 75 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was active and quotations were firm as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4 00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $2.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1 20@1 50; white sand, per brl, $3 00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4 00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
20x22 to 18x30	9 00	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 00
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 00
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52		27 50
32x54 to 34x56		29 00
34x58 to 34x60		30 00
36x60 to 40x60		32 00

BROOM CORN—The inquiry was small at unchanged figures; $40 00@80 00 per ton for fair; prime, $105 00@120.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@130 00.

CHEESE—A further advance of ½c is noted in this staple. Prices at the East are still working upward, and higher prices are looked for here. Stocks are in good working order, and a very satisfactory business is doing at the following revised quotations: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 10½@12½c; Western factory, 10½@12½c.

COAL—No quotable change was noted in this market. Trade was only fair, and prices were steady and uniform as follows: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—The demand was active for Saturday, and prices ruled firm as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 45; lard tierces, $1.70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₽ set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15.00 ₽ m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30.00 ₽ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23 00@27 00 ₽ m.

EGGS—Continue in meagre inquiry at a range of 12½@13c per dozen.

FISH—Under this head there was not the slightest change. Trade continues to improve, and prices are working firmer than a fortnight ago. Stocks are improving, and dealers are now in shape to promptly meet the wants of their customers. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2 do, $4 70@4 80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9 25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8 25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6 50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this branch of trade there were no new features. A steady, fair business is doing on local and interior account, and the quoted prices are pretty generally adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 12½@13½c; raisins, $2.65@2.85; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants 7½@8½c; apples, Southern, 6½@7½c; do Western, 7½@8c; Michigan, 9@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples rather slow, but better on everything else. Fruit train late, and unloading by boat slow. The closing up this afternoon will be at low prices. Sales: Apples—70 brls poor at $1.25@1.50; 150 good at $2 00@2 10; 50 choice at $2.25; 100 at $2 50; 40 fancy Maiden Blush at $3.00. Peaches—550 baskets small at 25@30c; 200 fair at 35c; 272 at 40@45c; 400 good common varieties at 50c; 60 fair Crawfords at 60@65c; 200 good at 75c; 175 choice at 85@90c; 70 fancy at $1.00; 150 boxes small at 40c; 300 good at 50c; 150 old Mixon at 60@65c; 150 choice Crawfords at 75c. Grapes—40 cases (36 lbs, paper boxes) at $2.75; 10 do at $2 60; 10 cases (24 lbs) at $1.50. Pears—25 boxes fair Bartletts at 60@70c; 40 choice at $1 00; 10 good Seckel at 75c. Plums—10 bu Damsons at $4.00. Berries—Scarce. Sales: Blackberries—10 cases—(16 qts) at $2 40; 20 at $2.40. Melons—Sales: 1,600 good size watermelons at $14.00@16.00 per 100; 1,200 muskmelons at $5 00@8 00 per 100.

VEGETABLES—Sales: 20 bu tomatoes at 75c; 150 boxes at 10@12½c; 300 doz fresh corn at 6@8c per doz; 20 brls onions at $2 50.

GROCERIES—The feeling of weakness noticeable for two or three days past in the market for Rio coffees took shape to-day in a decline of ¼c on all grades. Sugars were quoted firmer, with rather an upward tendency. Syrups and soaps were easy, while other goods in the list ruled comparatively steady. There was a fair amount of trading at the subjoined quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 22½@23½c; prime do, 22½@22¾c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@13c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11@11¼c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 49@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 35@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@7c; palm, 6@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; Avon Imperial, 5½@6c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—There was a good demand for baled pressed, for shipment, but, aside from this, trade was slack. Prices were without material change, the following being paid by dealers: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; do, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $10 00@11.00. New timothy, beater pressed, $15 00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13 00@14.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9 00@10.00. On wagons—Timothy, loose, $14 00@16 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted fairly active and steady. Following are the prices current: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; greencalf, 15c; dry city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—A large demand existed for iron and steel, and prices ruled firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	rates
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 10@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	21¾	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21¼	
Sheet iron	6¾ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—Dealers report a steadily increasing demand, and a firm tone pervades the market, both for domestic and imported leather. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ₽ lb	40@	45
Kip, ₽ lb	40@	80
Kip veals	90@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ₽ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₽ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ₽ ft	19@	23
Calf, city	1.10@	1.20
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	25@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	31@	32
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	29@	30
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	80
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	75.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	60.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.85@	2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.75@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.30@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The inquiry was fair from all sources, and prices noted firm as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17 50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 48c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Met with a large inquiry at $6 00 rates; 10d to 60d, ₽ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7 50; do fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8 75; clinch, $8.25; 1½c discount ₽ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry was small, at the annexed range of prices:

Manilla rope, ₽ lb	$ 19 @	21
Sisal rope, ₽ lb	17 @	19
Hemp sash cord, ₽ lb	21 @	23
Marline, ₽ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ₽ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, ₽ bale	5 00 @	6.50
Pitch, ₽ brl	6 50 @	7.25
Tar, ₽ brl	6 00 @	6.50

OILS—Remain quiet at former quotations: Carbon, 28½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@63c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were unchanged. A light business was doing at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	11.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4 50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	1.60@2.00
Whiting	2 50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POTATOES—The inquiry was small, but dealers were steady in their views at the following prices: New at $1.00@1.40 ₽ brl, and 40@50c ₽ bu.

POULTRY—A large demand existed for poultry, and quotations were well sustained: Spring chickens, $2.00@3.00; old at $4.00; turkeys at 12½@15c ₽ lb.

SEEDS—Following are the prices now current: Timothy at $2.90@3 00 for good; $3.00@3.10 for prime; clover, $5 25@5.50.

SALT—Met with a large demand and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2 00; coarse Diamond, C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4 75.

TEAS—Under this head no new feature was noted. A steady fair movement was witnessed, and the general market exhibited a firm, healthy tone. We repeat our quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1 00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@80c; uncolored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@90c.

TOBACCO—Prices were firm as given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 32@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@50c.

WOOD—Remains firm at our quotations, which are as follows: Beach, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—We quote as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	65 @68c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, X X, good condition, light	50 @55c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @44c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50 @55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @44c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	50 @55c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	48 @50c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	45 @48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30 @32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @42c
Super, pulled	50 @55c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

Chicago to	4th class, per 100 lbs	Grain, per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl, in lots of 50 brls and up	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Dressed hogs, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	.50		$1.00			
New York	.45		.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.40		.80	40	60	80
Washington, D. C.	.55		1.10			
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30		.60	30	35	
Wheeling	.35		.70	35	40	
Newark, O.	.30		.60	30	35	
Cleveland	.22		.44	22	27	
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30		.60	30	35	
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40		.80	40	45	
Akron, O.	.30		.60	30	35	
Norfolk, Va.	.55		1.10			
Wilmington, N. C.	.70		1.40			
Charleston, S. C.	.70		1.40			
Savannah, Ga.	.70		1.40			
Petersburg & Richmond	.60		1.20			

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending Aug. 24.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,773	5,879	266
Tuesday	3,596	12,085	602
Wednesday	2,639	14,429	706
Thursday	1,814	11,861	1,178
Friday	1,092	7,332	473
Saturday	850	4,220	84
Total	13,664	55,386	3,299
Last week	17,327	43,803	4,311
Week before last	13,295	39,126	4,749
Week ending Aug. 3	16,604	62,685	4,159
Total, four weeks	60,890	200,559	16,418

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	941	5,860	
Tuesday	1,403	7,126	
Wednesday	1,254	8,679	
Thursday	1,147	8,777	
Friday	1,437	8,329	
Saturday			
Total	5,882	38,761	
Last week	9,919	39,020	974

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	
To Albany	.75	
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	55
To Dunkirk	.43¾	53¾
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double deck car, per car	22,000
Sheep, single deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—It has been a dull and unprofitable week in this branch of the live stock market. There has been no activity in the demand from any source, and prices have been unsettled, weak, and lower for all grades of stock—the depreciation in cows, half-fattened native steers, and Texas cattle being most pronounced, as of these descriptions the supply largely consisted. Extra shipping beeves, and the more desirable grades of "stockers" have "held their own" tolerably well, the decline in such scarcely reaching 25c ₽ 100 lbs, but all other descriptions are from 40@50c lower than last week. For the past fortnight or more our market has been largely overstocked with thin native and Texas cattle, and unless the receipts of such shall be materially diminished, there can be no improvement in the tone of our market, as aside from meeting the wants of feeders and the local city trade there is no considerable demand for this class of stock, and whatever surplus there may be after the wants of these two classes of buyers have been satisfied, must be disposed of at a sacrifice. No extra beeves changed hands here during the week, so it is impossible to furnish reliable quotations. Some few droves of choice found buyers at $6.25@6.40, but most of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging from $6 00 downward to $2.50. Through droves of Texas cattle sold as low as $1.90@2.00, while good to choice Northern wintered were not wanted at over $3.00@3.37. One-half the number of Texas cattle yarded last week would have satisfied all legitimate demands. Veal calves continue plenty at $2.00@5.75 for inferior coarse heavy to extra light.

To-day there was little doing. Buyers generally had filled their orders earlier in the week, and neither shippers nor city butchers operated to any very considerable extent. Prices underwent no decided change, ruling easy at the following range:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.30@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	2.25@4.50

HOGS—Owing to the unexpectedly heavy receipts, the hog market has ruled dull and declining during the greater part of the past week, the average reduction being fully 20c per 100 lbs. Under the light arrivals of Sunday and Monday the market opened active and firm, but the heavy receipts of the following three days caused sharp decline, prices falling from $4.30@5.00 to $4.35@4.80. At the close the feeling is firmer, and about 5c of the decline has been recovered, the market closing steady at $4.40@4.85.

To-day the arrivals were 4,107. There was a good demand for the different Eastern markets, and a fair inquiry from local buyers, under which the pens were pretty well cleared, sales making at $4.40@4 75 for common to extra heavy, and at $4.60@4.85 for common to extra light.

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues dull and languid. Buyers are few, and their wants moderate, so that the daily offerings, though light, prove ample, and prices remain weak at $3.00@3.75 per 100 lbs for inferior to common, at $4 00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to really choice. Lambs sell anywhere from $2.00@3 50 per head.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,184	2,097
Shingles, m	1,430	1,011
Lath, pieces, m	574	304

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,206	2,468
Shingles, m	1,695	1,605
Lath, pieces, m	1,492	409

CARGOES—The demand was moderately active, and prices ruled firm and unchanged, leaving unsold only two cargoes.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₽ m	$ 3.50@3.75
Ludington, ₽ m	3.25
Pentwater, ₽ m	3.00
Muskegon, ₽ m	2.50
White Lake, ₽ m	2 75
Grand River, ₽ m	2.50
Saginaw, ₽ m	5.75@ 6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₽ cord	3.50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ₽ m	3.00
Ahnepee—wood, ₽ cord	3.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .06
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13
Ahnepee—shingles	.30
Menominee	4.50
Oconto	5.00@ 5.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	14 50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.50
Joist and scantling	12 37½@12.75
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2 50@ 2 75
Pickets	10.00@11.00

AT THE YARDS.

No new features were developed in this market. Trade was active, and prices rule firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40 00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20 00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	26.00@27.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00
Dry fencing	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@28.00
Pickets, square	18 00@16 00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	30 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30 00@35 00
Black walnut	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25 00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We quote prices steady, as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Consols, money and account, 92½. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of '62, 92; bonds of '65, 92; bonds of '67, 92½; 10 40s, 88.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9½@10d; Orleans, 10½d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 27s 3d. Cheese, 61s. Cumberland middles, 33s; short ribs, 36s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The general dry goods market has been more active to-day than usual for Saturday, the lateness of the season pushing forward buyers, and some little anxiety is expressed by them to have goods in transit as rapidly as possible. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in moderate request. In bleached goods the market yet lacks animation. Cotton flannels are confined principally to sales on small lots at current rates. Wool flannels are steady, and the favorite makes in request. Prints continue fairly active. Ticks, stripes, and checks are in moderate request. Woolens are not so active for the day, as many buyers suspend operations Saturdays. The improved demand for foreign goods continues, with firm prices. There was a heavy decrease in dry goods imports for the week, the total being only $4,000,000. A large and active trade is looked for next week.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Steady; middlings, 19½@20c; net receipts, 28; exports, coast, 60; sales, 100; stock, 3,640.

GALVESTON, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; good to ordinary, 17@17½c; net receipts, 146; stock, 9,889.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 19½c; net receipts, 1; sales, 53; stock, 6,902.

MOBILE, Aug. 24.—COTTON—No demand; middlings, nominal; net receipts, 12; stock, 180.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Sales 200; good to ordinary, 18@18½c; low middlings, 19½@19½c; receipts, 56; exports, New York, 480; stock, 6,321.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 24.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy. Best, 6 to 6½c; stockers, 3 to 3½c. Prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair. Best, 7@8½c to 5½; medium, $4.50 to 5.00; common, $4.00 to $4.50. Prospects dull.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair. Philadelphia, $5.00 to $5.25; Yorkers, $4.50 to $4.65. Prospects slow.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.15; common to good extra, $6.50@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7 50; white wheat extra, $7.65@8 75; St. Louis, $7.10@10.25. Rye flour in fair demand, $4.20@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat, quiet and steady; receipts, 89 000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring afloat, $1.53; inferior to good new winter red Western, $1.40@1 60; white Western, $1 67@1 85. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower and fairly active; receipts 224,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 60@61c; sail do, 61½@64c; yellow, 62@63c; white, 64@65c. Oats easier; receipts, 81,000 bu. Western, 41½@43½c; Ohio, 45@50c.

EGGS—Firm; Western 25@27c.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; Western, 65c; pulled, 50@69c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Rice dull at 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 52½@53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; mess, $14.25@14 50; prime mess $12 00@12 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; middles firm; long and short clear for December and January, 7½c. Lard dull; Western, 10@10c.

CHEESE—Firm; common to prime, 11@13½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak at 92½@93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; new red Indiana, $1 47½. Corn dull at 58c. Oats dull at 41c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Active; pork, $14 00; bacon, shoulders, 8½c; clear ribs, 11½c; clear sides, 11½c. Sugar cured hams, 15½@16c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat opened better, closed quiet, with advance lost; extra, $1.73 bid; No. 1, $1.59; amber, $1.45@1.45½. Corn steady at 47c. Oats in good demand at 30@32c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat active and higher; extra white Michigan, $1 72; No. 1 do, $1 54@1 55; No 2, $1 25; amber Michigan, $1 42@1.42½; No. 1 red, old, $1 63; No. 2, new red, 1 42; old, $1 55; No. 3 do, $1.32; Rejected, $1.15@1 21. Corn quiet; low mixed, 45½c; white, 50c; no grade, 43c. Oats quiet; No 2, 30½c; Michigan, 32c; rejected, 24½c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 35,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, business small and prices lower; superfine, $5 00@5 50; extra, $5 75@6.00. Wheat weak; red Western, $1 49@1.55; new white Kentucky, $1.85. Rye, 78@80c. Corn—yellow, 61c; mixed, 60@61c. Oats weak; white, 48c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, at $6.65@7.00. Wheat firm; for dry, $1.25@1 40. Corn steady, at 46@47c. Rye unchanged. Oats firm; old 35@45c; new quiet, at 28@30.

PROVISIONS—Pork in light demand but holders firm; nominally $14.00. Lard firm; kettle held at 9c; steam, 8½c; offerings light; summer pressed firm at 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½c. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10½@11½c; clear sides, 11@11½c; sugar cured hams, winter, 16@17c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.85@5.30.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; mixed, 66c; yellow, 67c; white 68c. Oats easier; St Louis, 35@38c; choice Galena, 41c.

BRAN—Lower at $30.00@31.00. Others unchanged.

STERLING—24@24½; sight, ⅝@¾ premium.

GOLD—113¼.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; No 2 red, $1.39. Corn dull at 48@49c. Oats steady; new, 36c; old, 38c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, nominally 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal quiet and weak at $2 75. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 55c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

BRAN—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 8@8½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—TOBACCO—Sales, 43 hhds. No change in prices.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and firm, but prices entirely unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1 16½. Corn firm; No. 2, 38½c. Oats firm; No 2, 28c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley firm and scarce; No. 2, 64½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14½c; Oswego, 17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white, $1.75@1.90; fair to prime, $1.60@1 75. Corn dull; mixed Western, 70½c. Oats steady; Southern, 39@40c. Rye steady at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand at unchanged prices. Lard dull at 9c for Western. Butter dull.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93@94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; extra winter, $5.75@6 25; XX, $6.25@6 75. Wheat firm; inspected No. 2 fall, $1 55; sample lots No. 2 red, $1.55. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 35½@36c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 24@24½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, at 60c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14 50. Bacon—Shoulders firm, sides easier. Shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11c; clear sides, 11c; clear sides, buyer September, 11½c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $4@5c.

CATTLE—Steady at $3@6½.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED . . . Aug. 24.

Schr Two Brothers, Saugatuck, 25 cds wood.
Scow Sea Star, Kessler's Pier, 4,000 railroad ties.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 96 green hides, 2 dry hides, 10 bdls sheep pelts, 11 boxes fish, 2 brls hams, and sundries.
Schr D. M. Norton, Racine, 23 m brick.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St Joseph, 16 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 40 m lumber, 1,000 m shingles, 60 tons iron.
Prop City of Detroit, Bay City, 4,000 brls salt.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 994 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Dawn, Manistee, 86 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Barge Guiding Star, Bay City, 3,000 brls salt.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 24 pkgs fish, 159 tubs butter, and sundries.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Roanoake, Buffalo, 1,665 brls railroad iron, 3,000 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 199 m lumber, 9 m lath.
Schr Clara Parker, Erie, 830 tons anthracite coal.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 35 m lumber, 80 cds wood.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Stmr Thomas A Scott, Buffalo, 901 brs railroad iron and sundries.
Schr E. B. King, Amsterdam, 80 cds wood.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 86 m lumber.
Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber, 10 m shingles.
Schr O Shaw, Grand Haven, 45 cds bark.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 210 m lumber.
Schr Antares, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
Schr John Miner, Buffalo, 575 tons anthracite coal.
Schr White Oak, Byng Inlet, 187 547 ft lumber.
Schr C. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 110 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 120 cds wood.

CLEARED . . . Aug. 24.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 50 bdls sheep pelts, and sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 400 brls flour.
Bark Southeast, Buffalo, 38,000 bu wheat.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr George H. Wand, Buffalo, 25,450 bu corn.
Schr R. C. Crawford, 19,425 bu corn.
Schr Swallow, 19,938 bu wheat.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Bark Hemisphere, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.
Schr Joseph Paige, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Schr Willis, Port Colborne, 17,021 bu [illegible].
Schr Gazelle, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Louie Meeker, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.
Schr San Jacinto, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 19 bdls hides, 12 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Schr G. H. Warrington, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 4 m lumber.
Schr J. N. Taylor, Ford River, sundries.
Prop Missouri, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 200 brls flour.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 30 200 bu wheat.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 20 brls flour.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Charters: To Buffalo—S. V. R. Watson, props Roanoke and Merchant, wheat 12c; schr City of Chicago, corn at 11c; Annie Young, wheat at 12c; James Couch, wheat on owner's account; prop Cuba, wheat at 12c. To Boston—Prop Plymouth, corn at 26c. To Goderich—Forest, corn at 7½c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—DOWN—Schrs Ishpeming, Penokee, Jennie Rumball, and Middlesex. UP—Props Annie Craig and Gordon Campbell. Wind—S. E.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 24.—RIVER—Arrived—Stmr Shoo Fly, towing canal boats; Bay State, light; North America, and Parson Brownlow, from Chillicothe, and Asia, from Henepin, with corn for Chicago.

Departed—Nothing.

Thirty-six inches of water reported in Kickapoo bar.

CANAL—Passed in—North America and Parson Brownlow, from Chillicothe; Industry and Sunbeam, from Peru—all loaded with corn, bound for Chicago.

Passed out—John Carter and Merchant, light.

Eight feet five inches on the mitre sill of lock fifteen. A copious shower of rain fell here this afternoon.

A SEVERE THUNDER STORM.

Its Effects in Boston and Vicinity—The Business Portion of the City Flooded, and Much Damage Done to Merchandise.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 23.

Although for the past few weeks we have been visited by an unusual number of thunder showers, yet for many years none has caused so much damage as the one which swept over the city yesterday, flooding the streets and submerging the cellars in the business portion of the city, causing considerable loss of merchandise. The first warning of a tempest was just before 2 o'clock, when ominous clouds portended a severe storm, and soon after the rain began to fall in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which was of a mild form compared to that of a week ago. Whatever it lacked in this respect, however, was more than made up in the amount of water which for nearly two hours deluged our streets so that they were almost impassable, and compelled pedestrians to seek shelter until the force of the gale was spent. For a time it seemed as if a second flood was upon us, and within the same space of time a larger volume of water has rarely ever fallen. The wind suddenly sprang up as the storm increased in violence, and signs and awnings commenced to flutter, giving indications of a wild blow. Large hailstones began to patter upon the sidewalks, and for nearly an hour the elements appeared furious indeed, when the sky brightened somewhat, though the rain still continued as powerful as ever. Unfortunately, it was high tide at the hour when the storm reached its height, and the sewers being filled, the immense volume of water which rushed into them could find no outlet, and as a consequence was forced back, only to flood the streets and submerge the cellars. Dock square, Merchants' row, Hanover, North and South Market, State, India, Broad, Milk, Water, Pearl, Congress and Federal streets, Liberty square, Chatham Row and other thoroughfares in the business portion of the city soon began to feel the disastrous effect of the powerful current, which overcame all barriers and made freedom with merchandise in subterranean retreats.

Luckily for merchants, in many instances they had an inkling of what might be expected, as the water gradually invaded their premises, and gave them an opportunity to remove a large portion of their goods, while in other places parties were taken entirely unawares, and the first premonition of trouble was the bursting in of the water upon them. In Dock square the most trouble was experienced, owing to the low condition of the territory, and in some of the cellars the water was between three and four feet in depth. This was especially so in the hat and cap store of E. P. Cutter, No. 14 and 15 Dock square; Burdett & Williams, hardware, No. 20 Dock square; C. B. Mason, hats and caps, 21 and 22 Dock square; Clark & Fuller, hats and caps, 23 Dock square; Leopold Morse, clothing warehouse, 29 and 30 Dock square; and Thomas Barnes, 28 Dock square. In all of these cellars there was three or four feet of water, and the contents of each were afloat. About 5 o'clock, as there was no prospect of a cessation in the quantity of water, it became necessary to send for the Fire Department, to prevent further damage, and an alarm from Box 16 summoned a number of steamers, which were at once set to work to pump the cellars.

News having been received in other portions of the city other business houses were sharing a similar fate, additional assistance was procured, and up to a late hour last night the firemen found plenty of work in the streets above mentioned. Some of the wharves seemed to have suffered, for the stores near tide water, the damage being mostly confined to an area covering from Hanover street to the Custom House on the north, and so far as Devonshire street on the south. In Faneuil Hall square the wholesale grocery store of Martin L. Hall & Co., suffered the most of any in that vicinity, and a stock of sugars, starch and other goods were badly damaged. Other dealers near by were in a similar predicament, though it was difficult for them to estimate the loss which they have sustained as doubtless many of the articles stored in the cellars will be found to be slightly injured.

The flood, however, was on so extensive a scale that the damage can hardly fail to be heavy, and probably one of such magnitude was never before witnessed by dwellers in that section. The scene in Dock square, surrounded as it was by water, attracted a large number of people, who watched with interest the labors of the firemen. Several lager beer dealers were among the sufferers, and considerable amusement was furnished in watching parties paddling about on planks in search of their favorite beverage. Other ridiculous incidents occurred, and, taken altogether, the gale of Aug. 22, 1872, will long be remembered. In the suburbs the storm was severe. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew a gale. Much damage was done to fruit trees by the breaking of limbs heavily laden. Gardens and corn fields also suffered more or less. At the highlands the storm was felt in all its severity, and hailstones measuring half an inch were picked up in some localities. The storm was succeeded by a most magnificent sunset. The western horizon shone resplendent with golden, crimson, and blue tints, which, in contrast with the dark clouds at zenith presented a view brilliant beyond description. The spectacle remained for a long time, and was seen and admired by thousands.

During the shower last evening Michael Gorman and Michael Linn were prostrated by a flash of lightning which entered the house, in Ward Sixteen, belonging to Mr. Chadwick, but both men escaped serious injury.

In Cambridge the high tide and heavy rain had the same effect as elsewhere in sending the water up the low lands. The Washington street district was flooded very high up, and the water entered cellars on the lower part of Main street. The covers of a number of cesspools were found floating away from their proper places, having been forced up by the water. All the marsh lands in the city were flooded higher than has been known for many years at this season. On Franklin, Bay, and other streets thereabouts, the water filled the cellars, causing more or less damage and inconvenience. Many of the residents in this locality thought the water-pipes had burst, but were made aware of the truth when the receding tide lowered the streams. It is not known that any very serious damage was done in the city. A large tree in Holmes place was shivered into kindling-wood by a stroke of lightning.

At Charlestown, the severe shower of yesterday afternoon filled the cellars of houses in every section of the city. Owing to the high tide the street sewers did not discharge the water of the street, and it overflowed the sidewalks and entered cellars, causing considerable damage.

During the severe storm yesterday afternoon, a house in North Salem, nearly opposite the Catholic Cemetery, occupied by William McKeon, was struck by lightning. Three of the occupants were stunned by the shock and the house was slightly damaged. The plastering being torn off in several places.

LOWELL, Mass., April 22.—During a sharp thunder shower this afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, a two-story wooden building on the corner of School and Varney streets, occupied by D. W. Brown and James Nourbourne, was struck by lightning, and damaged to the extent of about $500. The electric fluid took effect on a chimney at the northerly end of the building, completely demolishing the upper portion. From here the bolt descended into the lower rooms, tearing off plastering, damaging the floors, and demolishing all the dampers on the stoves. The zinc lining on which one of the stoves rested was partially melted, and a large hole made through the flooring. The stove-pipes were thrown promiscuously around. Two of Mr. Nourbourne's children, at play in the upper tenement, and a 3 years old son of Mr. Brown, were all prostrated, but fortunately none were injured. Several other inmates of the house experienced a severe shock. The lightning entered the office of the Northern Telegraph Company and disabled two of the instruments, by which communication was temporarily interrupted. The fire alarm was sounded three times. The thunder shower was one of the severest with which our city has been visited for a long time.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 22.—A very heavy thunder storm passed over this city about 3 o'clock this afternoon. An unfinished house, belonging to Philip H. Pike, situated on the corner of Maple and Pine streets, was struck by lightning. Three carpenters at work upon the building were knocked down, but they were not seriously injured. The house was considerably damaged. A brick boarding-house block, belonging to the Amoskeag Corporation, was also struck by the lightning. Some of the furniture was damaged, but no person was injured.

The Spelling of Shakespeare's Name.

Henry Dicks writes to the London *Athenæum*:

Is it not high time that our modern literature should acknowledge a single mode of spelling our great dramatist's name, to the exclusion of all others, as affected or obsolete?

The poet's signature to his will ought assuredly to be received, not only as authentic, but as the one of all his signatures affording a standard of correctness, from the greater chance that exists of its having been considerably and carefully written; even although whoever engrossed it commenced the document with "I, William Shakspeare," &c.—a style which Shakspeare tacitly ignores by his own act, in the presence of several witnesses.

One of his printed comedies, of 1598, has the same signature; also the folio edition of his plays, 1623; and this spelling occurs likewise in the recent edition edited by H. Staunton, Esq.

Unfortunately, our National Library catalogues his works under the name of Shakspeare, which is also adopted by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., and other eminent literary authorities, whose only guarantee for correctness is the simple fact of autographs which are not further trustworthy; in fact, they prove nothing beyond the indifference of writers, three hundred years ago, to correctness in spelling, not only surnames, but substantives generally.

—An Omaha paper says there is no use in making "such a fuss about the shooting of a constable, as there are forty candidates for the office.

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Nobody should be without a bottle of
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It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 1 p. m. to 4.

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C. H. FARGO & CO., 204 & 206 Madison, cor. Market.
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NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 S. Canal-st.
C. G. THOMPSON & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich.-av.
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W. L. HUBBARD, 23 East Washington-st.
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ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 49 West Lake-st.
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CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
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Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
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WILLCOX & GIBBS, 393 Wabash av.
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BELDING BROS. & CO., 169 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 2 South Water st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 11 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 202 to 208 S. Water-st.
FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 24 S. Water, nr. Lake.
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 121 State st. (old stand).
E. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG., 50 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 22 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 289 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, cor Light House.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 26 & 40 Lake st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 143 & 145 Lake.
WHITE & BOSSMAN, 140 West Madison-st.
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BLISS & BROWN, 44 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 215 West Lake-st.
Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Tents.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 395 Wabash-av.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 290 Mich.-av. nr. Congress.
Undertakers.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 123 West Madison-st.
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JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
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BERRY BROS., 342 East Madison-st.
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Monday Morning, August 26, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago; JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.

First District....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth....ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth....STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth....MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth....GEORGE EDMUNDS, JR.;
Eleventh....WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth....DAVID K. GREEN;
Seventeenth....JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth....BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:

Dist.
1. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
7. GAVION D. A. PARKS, of Joliet.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
9. NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON, of Peoria.
10. WILLIAM H. NEECE, of Macomb.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
12. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Springfield.
13. CLIFTON H. MOORE, of Clinton.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
17. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Waterloo.
18. GEORGE W. WALL, of Du Quoin.
19. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of McLeansboro.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Aug. 28, at Cairo.
Aug. 29, at Mound City.
Aug. 30, at Metropolis.
Aug. 31, at Golconda.
Sept. 5, at DuQuoin.
Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

Judge J. D. Caton.

Judge Caton will address the people at the following times and places:

Quincy, Aug. 29.
Galesburg, Aug. 30.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Vienna, Johnson County, Sept. 3.
Metropolis, Massac County, Sept. 6.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 12.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:

Joliet, Tuesday, Aug. 27, night.
LaSalle, Wednesday, Aug. 28, night.
Lincoln, Thursday, Aug. 29, night.
Springfield, Friday, Aug. 30, night.
Alton, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Vandalia, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Decatur, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following towns and places:

Mattoon, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock.
Champaign, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.
Clinton, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock.
Winona, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock.
Sterling, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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THE CARPET-BAG QUESTION.

The *Nation*, replying to a correspondent, who asks it whether the election of Grant will not help to perpetuate the carpet-bag *regime*, with its attendant horrors and disorders, at the South, says, virtually, that the election of Grant will not affect the South in any way, except by preventing the accession to office of "unrepentant Rebels;" that it cannot exert any influence upon the legal or political status of any class of citizens at the South; and that the President cannot remove the carpet-baggers, or any other class of adventurers, whose positions and prospects are controlled exclusively by the State Legislatures and the popular vote. The *Nation* seems to have closed its eyes lately to the most vital element of American politics affecting the internal affairs of the States and the condition of the people,—the element which has been more shamefully abused than any other,—the element upon which the issues in this campaign mainly turn. We refer to the use of Federal patronage. It was this element which fastened the carpet-bag *regime* upon the Southern States; which opened the way for the plunder of State Treasuries; which interfered with the right of the States to control their internal affairs; and which has, by corruptions and frauds almost innumerable, impoverished the Southern people. It was the official patronage which gave Clayton in Arkansas, Casey in Louisiana, Spencer in Alabama, Scott in South Carolina, and Perry in North Carolina, their power for mischief. In communities where poverty and ignorance prevail, and especially where a race, all their lives bound down in servitude, and brutalized by oppression and ignorance, are suddenly enfranchised, and pass at one step from gross darkness into the arena of politics, the use of this patronage is well nigh omnipotent. No measures of honesty or virtue, no efforts for good government, can prevail against it. It debauches the ignorant; it buys the vicious; it menaces the timid; and it paralyzes the honest. Without its power, the Grant party in the Southern States would fall to pieces like a rope of sand. The Administration has no considerable influence upon the South, except such as it exerts by the employment of patronage. The *Nation* says: "The Scotts, Parkers, and their kind hold office at the South now, and steal the public money; not in virtue of the support they receive from Washington, but in virtue of the ignorance, supineness, and connivance of the Southern constituencies." Such a statement as this ignores the most vital element of the problem. It is by virtue of this very ignorance, supineness, and connivance that the carpet-baggers flourish. These are the very qualities upon which patronage exercises itself. Without patronage, carpet-bagism could not exist. Without carpet-bagism, intelligence, enterprise, and honesty would soon be in the ascendant. Of what use is it to say that the control of the Southern States has passed into the hands of their own people, and therefore Grant is not responsible, when the Administration, working upon ignorance, poverty, fear, and viciousness, with patronage, controls enough of those people to keep carpet-baggers in power, to plunder for themselves, and to plot for the reelection of that Administration, and, by virtue of plundering and plotting, keep each other in office?

Brother-in-law Casey has heretofore and can at any time dictate the politics of Louisiana by the use of patronage; and, when the people and press of that State and the Congressional Committee of Investigation exposed his corrupt practices, the President made a show of relieving him, but in reality retained him, and he is still Collector of the Port of New Orleans. Senator Spencer, a carpet-bagger of Alabama, wrote a letter to the President in which he offered to control the State of Alabama and carry it for the Grant party if he could have control of the patronage; and he has thus far fulfilled his bargain. By the use of patronage, the Ring has brought South Carolina to the verge of repudiation, and, by the use of the same patronage, bought enough of the Grant Convention last week to renominate itself and drove the honest men out. By the use of patronage, Perry, the carpet-bag Supervisor of Internal Revenue, who left his native village in Maine in disgrace, recently controlled the election in North Carolina, and will attempt the same game again in November. Proofs of this kind might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, were it necessary. It is against this bane of the American political system that the Cincinnati Platform protests. It is to effect a reform in this very practice, as well as others, that Liberal Republicans and Democrats have joined hands; and the *Nation* cannot put it out of sight.

WASHING-DAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The attempt of a political party to purify itself is generally like that of a wounded snake to ease its pain by self-inflicted stings. When a party becomes corrupt, it cannot be restored to purity by any effort it may make. The scoundrels will always be on hand in greater force than the honest men.

The South Carolina Republicans furnish the latest illustration of this fact. The party in that State has been numerically overwhelming. It has controlled every branch of the State Government, and been supreme in all the County and Municipal Governments. It has had full possession of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments. The Government has been notoriously corrupt in every branch ever since it was organized in 1868. Two years ago a few men made a frantic effort to "reform" the party, but the corruptionists were too strong. The robberies by the State officers, by the members of the Legislature, and by the whole army of municipal officers, have become historical; they have given the South Carolina Government a National distinction as a confessed gang of thieves. A number of resolute and honest men in the party, headed by James L. Orr, again tried the experiment this year of restoring the organization to some degree of honesty, by the nomination of new men. The history of their fight and defeat has been published. The fact that the man proposed by the party for Governor had been guilty of every crime against the State; that he had robbed the Treasury, corrupted the Legislature, and was better deserving the State's Prison than an office of trust, was made known to the Convention; but, instead of injuring his chances, helped them; and, when the great washing-day came, the Convention nominated the man Moses. It is true, a large number of respectable and worthy men then left the Convention, declaring their purpose not to support him but the bolting of nominations, however it may purify the State, does not reform the party. It leaves the corrupt organization a trifle more corrupt than before. It leaves party power and control exclusively in the hands of the thieves. The only mode by which there can be reform in South Carolina is to defeat and break up the Republican party, and organize a new one, without reference to the antecedents of its members; and, selecting honest and capable men, place it in the power of the people to work the reform at the ballot-box. The idea of reforming the party within the party is one of those fallacies which are now pretty thoroughly exploded. It is false in theory and impossible in practice. The Republican organization in the State of Pennsylvania is hardly less corrupt than that in South Carolina; this corruption extends from Simon Cameron down through every department of official service in the State. A like attempt at self-purification in that State resulted in the choice of Hartranft! It was alleged that a reform was needed in the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois, and the effort of the party to purify itself resulted in the nomination of Hurlbut!

The Philadelphia Convention was another illustration of the impossibility of a political party purifying itself. There is not one man in ten in the United States who, if he speaks honestly, will not confess that the present Administration has been disgraceful, and that General Grant ought not to have been nominated. There is not one man in a hundred, who examines the Chorpenning and Secor claims, but believes that they were corrupt transactions. Yet the Philadelphia Convention virtually indorsed both, together with the transactions of Leet and Stocking in New York, and of Casey in New Orleans. The Republican party in Louisiana, in Kansas, in Arkansas, and Michigan, have undertaken the work of self-purification, and have come forth more strongly bound than ever in the toils of Kellogg, Pomeroy, Clayton, and Chandler.

We repeat, that, when a political party becomes corrupt, there is no way of reforming it; it should be disbanded, dissolved. Like an egg that has outlasted its freshness, any attempt to restore it makes it more offensive. It should be put under the earth with the least possible delay.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The despatches from West Virginia state that the clause of the proposed new Constitution restricting the right to hold office to white persons only, which was submitted to a separate vote, was "almost unanimously voted down." Probably the new Constitution itself is also voted down, but that is a matter of only local interest. It is also a matter of only local interest who received the largest number of votes for Governor, since both candidates were Democrats, and since the election itself is void if the Constitution is rejected.

It is of great importance, however, to learn that in a former slaveholding State, where the Republicans had no ticket, where the contending parties were two Democratic factions, and where a large element of the population had been recently admitted to the suffrage (having been hitherto disfranchised by State law for participation in the Rebellion), there was hardly anybody found desiring to exclude the blacks from the right of holding office. This fact is worth a thousand arguments, and will set at rest a multitude of falsehoods which are now issuing from the mouths of stump orators and from the columns of the press, implying that the whites of the South are intent upon depriving the negroes of their political rights. It is a complete answer to the inflammatory appeal of Wendell Phillips to the negroes, to "arm, organize, and concentrate," and ought to bring a blush to the cheek of that reckless agitator. It affords a striking contrast to the intolerant and violent spirit of the negroes themselves, who are everywhere visiting terrorism and coercion upon those of their own color who dare to support Horace Greeley.

But apart from any bearing which this West Virginia vote may have upon the Presidential campaign, nothing can be more gratifying to the lover of free institutions than the fact that the spirit of class-rule, and the prejudices based upon color and servitude, have so far disappeared that no party, even in the former slaveholding States, entertains or avows them, even under the protection of a secret ballot. It is only a few years ago that the people of the free State of Illinois voted, by more than one hundred thousand majority, for a series of black laws which could not now muster a corporal's guard of advocates in any Southern State. It is only a few years ago that Senator Underwood, of St. Clair County, now a warm supporter of Grant and Wilson, proposed a new fugitive slave law in the Illinois Legislature, which was so abhorrent to the spirit of liberty that even the Democrats declined to be responsible for it, and smothered it in Committee. We hail all these changes in public sentiment as the unmistakable signs of a better and higher national life; and we hope they may soon penetrate through the thick mist of ignorance which envelops the African race in the Southern States, enabling them to see that the boon of freedom and equality before the law which has been conferred upon them is not the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal which Speaker Blaine represents it to be, dependent upon the mutations of popular elections, but an ineffaceable reality, which no political party and no influential person dreams of assailing.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, who has spent several weeks in Maine, writes, under date of Aug. 20, what he thinks will be the result of the political campaign in that State. Maine always casts a larger vote in September than in November. In 1856 the whole vote was 119,814; in 1860 it was 124,135; and in 1868 it reached 131,782. It is possible that this vote may be increased to 135,000. In September, 1868, Chamberlain, Republican, received 75,523, and the Democratic candidate 56,267,—Republican majority, 19,256. The vote of each party was unprecedentedly large. Chamberlain was supported by the soldiers and War Democrats. Governor Perham, the present Republican candidate, last year received only 58,285, and Kimball, his competitor, only 48,126. The most careful observers, under all the circumstances, think Perham will be exceedingly fortunate if he receive 70,000 votes this year. The Democrats have been gaining somewhat since 1868. The War Democrats have come back, and are now recruited by the Greeley Republicans. The Democratic vote, without that of the Greeley Republicans, is now estimated at 60,000. The Greeley Republican vote is estimated at 10 per cent of the party vote, or 7,000 out of the 70,000 votes given for Grant in 1868. But, estimating it at only 5,000, the vote of the State will be divided—Grant, 70,000; Greeley, 65,000. He does not think the Republican vote can exceed 70,000, nor the Democratic vote be less than 60,000. The majority, therefore, cannot exceed 10,000, and that is to be affected by any increase in the whole vote over 130,000. He thinks Perham's chances are good for 5,000 majority, in place of the 19,000 which Chamberlain had four years ago. The Democratic Committee of the State insist, however, that the whole vote of the State will not exceed 135,000. Only five of the counties of the State have increased their population since 1860, while the others, and the State as a whole, show a slight decrease.

In the Congressional and Legislative elections, the Republicans will suffer greater losses than on Governor. The five Congressional districts have been Republican by decided majorities for several years. In the First District, he thinks N. W. Burleigh, a wealthy manufacturer and Republican, will be elected by 500 to 1,000 majority over Clifford, Democrat. In the Second District, W. P. Frye, Republican, present member, he thinks will be elected by 2,000 majority. In the Third District, Speaker Blaine seeks a re-election, and will probably be successful by a reduced majority. Blaine is the present autocrat in Maine. There are 750 Postmasters, 100 Custom House and Navy Yard officers, 50 Internal Revenue officers, 100 County officers, 150 Sheriffs and Deputies, and hosts of other salaried or pensioned officials, all of whom are used by Blaine for party management. He has established a social reign of terror. Every man opposing Grant is pursued with bitterness; men are discharged from work, proscribed in their business, or put under the social ban who oppose the party. Blaine had 2,320 majority two years ago, and the most that can be done, the writer in the *Republican* thinks, is to reduce this to 1,500.

In the Fourth District, the Republican candidate is Mr. S. F. Hersey, who is feebly opposed, and who will be elected by at least 2,000 majority.

In the Fifth District, Mr. Hale, son-in-law of Senator Chandler, and present member, is opposed by Mr. Frederic A. Pike. The contest is close. Hale, who has been aided by all the political machinery, and by large money contributions, is also supported by one Perry, Supervisor of Internal Revenue in North Carolina, whose business it is to purchase votes and manage the corruption. It is conceded that, unless Perry can buy a considerable number of Democratic votes, Pike will be elected. The general result, as indicated at the date of the letter, was: Republican majorities—First District, 500; Second, 2,000; Third, 1,500; Fourth, 2,000; total, 6,000. Liberal—Fifth District, 500. Net Republican majority, 5,500. It is possible that the Liberals may carry the First District, and lose the Fifth, as there will be many changes before the date of election.

The conclusion of the writer is, that the Republican party may maintain its supremacy in Maine this year, but that a revolution is not far off. The *Republican* editorially says that a reduction of Perham's majority to 5,000, or thereabouts, will give the State to Greeley in November.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE says: "I notice that Dr. Rauch, the Superintendent of the Board of Health, has lately made the assertion that he believed that almost one-fourth of the deaths in our city were caused by the ever-recurring accidents at our numerous railroad crossings," and thereupon urges THE TRIBUNE to use its influence to compel the railroads to remedy this fatality. The case, while it is bad enough, is not nearly as bad as our correspondent sets forth. Dr. Rauch is not always exactly lucid in his statements, and undoubtedly what he meant to say was, that one-fourth of all the deaths by accidents were caused at railway crossings,—which is a distinction with a very material difference. If, from this number, our correspondent will subtract those cases which grow out of gross individual carelessness, for which the railroads are in no wise responsible, the number will be still further reduced. With regard to the remainder, we entirely agree with our correspondent that the Railroad Companies should be compelled to so protect pedestrians and vehicles that they shall be safe from all peril to life, except as the result of their own recklessness. If a man will deliberately take his life into his own hands, we know of no law which can prevent him from doing so. Fatality in such cases is not the fault of the Railroad Companies.

Five weeks ago, the Common Council unanimously appointed a Committee to investigate the condition of the Healy Slough, Ogden's Slip, and Messrs. Reed & Sherwin's rendering establishment on the South Branch, which had been pronounced a nuisance by the Board of Health, the Board of Public Works, the Grand Jury, and numerous citizens, who had repeatedly complained of them. Three weeks ago, the Committee drew up a report declaring them nuisances, and ordering the Slough to be sewered and filled up, the Slip to be disinfected, and Reed & Sherwin's establishment to be removed. Three meetings of the Common Council have been held since, and that Committee has not submitted its report, nor has it been called for by any member of the Council. The Council meets again this evening. Is the report again to be allowed to lay on the shelves? Are the public again to be disappointed? Or will Aldermen do their plain duty? It cannot remain shelved much longer without suggesting improper motives. It is for the individual interest, therefore, of every member of the Council that this report shall be presented and acted upon forthwith. If Reed & Sherwin have more rights than the general public, it is time the fact was known. If Reed & Sherwin carry the Common Council in their pockets, it is time that interesting fact was known also.

There is one link wanting in the chain of testimony which Henry Wilson offers as to General Grant's use of intoxicating liquors. Wilson says that he was minded to ask Grant to sign the pledge and join the Congressional Temperance Society. Why? Evidently because, as Rev. Mr. Dennison tells us that Wilson said to him, "Grant drinks too much." Now, if Wilson is in the habit of asking all public men in Washington, who drink at all, to sign the pledge and join the Congressional Temperance Society, there is nothing peculiar or specially significant in the fact that he was moved to proselyte Grant. But this he omits to say, and this is the missing link in his testimony. The only temperance demonstration that we recall in connection with Wilson, is his notable attempt to "rope in" the Hon. Richard Yates. We think that people who have been much in public life will agree with us that Wilson wastes no time upon moderate drinkers, but appears in the *role* of a Washingtonian reformer only for the benefit of "hard cases."

It is kind in Colonel Holloway, Grant's Postmaster and Morton's brother-in-law, to write pronunciamentos for W. C. Moreau, the Bourbon leader of Indiana, but it would be kinder of him to write Moreau's speeches as well. In one of them, which the Grant press is gleefully publishing, he is reported as saying substantially this: "Why, once some fellow had the *Tribune* print him a pamphlet in which he said that no babies could live unless they were born in an eight-sided house; and Horace Greeley, he just went to his farm, and knocked his house, barn, and pig-sty to bits, and built 'em again eight-sided. Now, fellow-citizens, do you want such a man for President?" It is impossible to say whether this was meant to be an excruciatingly funny lie, or a telling, argumentative fact. Its sickening failure in either capacity should induce Holloway to at once furnish his puppet with a new piece.

A late English decision makes a man equally responsible for indorsing bad men and bad bills. A certain Mr. Mason guaranteed the financial soundness of his friend Goodwin. Goodwin failed, inflicting a loss of £100 on a Mr. Williams, who had trusted him on Mason's recommendation. Mr. Williams brought suit against the latter for the amount of his loss, and a jury has just ordered the defendant to pay him. This is a sensible decision. If Jones, who is a rogue, chooses to move to a new city, he can get a letter of introduction, in which he is described as everything good. The signer of such a letter is really aiding in swindling the community, and deserves to be held, at least partially, responsible for Jones' sins.

There is a fine opportunity for the Postmaster of Trenton, Labette County, Kansas, to rise and explain. For several weeks, no copies of the New York *Tribune* and *Sun* have been delivered to subscribers in that town, although regularly sent. If Mr. Creswell has any regard for the shreds of character left him after Dawes' exposure of his complicity with Chorpenning, he would do well to look up this petty and presumptuous Postmaster, and explain to him that the United States mails are intended to carry the people's letters and papers, whether or no a subsidized official approves of their contents.

SCIENCE.

Second Day's Session of the A. A. A. S.

A List of New Members.

Sketches of the Various Papers Presented in Both Sections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 22.

One day has come, gone, and left its pleasant memories to be cherished by the citizens of Dubuque and the members of the A. A. A. S. The welcome last night was a warm, cordial, and hearty one, and shows the generous and noble efforts made to please the members of the Society; and the members, in the kindness of their hearts, let Professor Grey read a paper to the citizens of only four columns in length, on California plants.

The General Assembly was called to order by the permanent President, J. Lawrence Smith.

NEW MEMBERS.

The first thing on the hands of the Society was to vote in some new members, a list of whose names is as follows:

Dr. Mary J. Safford, Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. Julius Stephens, Springvale, Ill.; Mary A. Taft, Springvale, Ill.; Alva Rush, Osage, Iowa; Samuel Murdoch, McGregor, Iowa; Dr. George Hewston, Vic President C. A. S., San Francisco, Cal.; Michael Babb, Fountain Bole, Ill.; D. O. Everett, Dixon, Ill.; Dr. A. B. Palmer, Ann Arbor, Mich.; J. M. Witter, Muscatine, Iowa; Harry Davis, McGregor, Iowa; John Stonewall, Charlestown, Mass.; Miss Mary E. Norton, Rockford, Ill.; Robert Sanderson, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Eliza Newman, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Mary E. Hovey, Fordsville, Ind.; W. C. Preston, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. John S. Newman, Indianapolis; John Darby, Millersburg, Ky; R. M. Flengel, Quincy, Ill.; J. S. Crawford, Galena, Ill.; R. J. Ferris, Wauwatosa, Wis; Dr. Morse Barrett, Milwaukee; J. C. Chamberlin, Professor Natural History, Whitewater, Wis.; O. S. Westcott, Chicago, Ill.; Professor C. S. Worshey, New Orleans, La.; E. M. Palmer, LL.D., New Orleans, La; the Rev. S. Robertson, Louisville, Ky; Sam. Murdoch, McGregor, Iowa; George Bass, Mourdsville, Ind.; W. Starr, Ripon, Wis.

INVITATIONS.

The Permanent Secretary read three invitations, from the towns of Independence, McGregor, and Monticello, Iowa. The invitations were turned over to the Standing Committee, who are to report to-morrow to the general session in the morning.

ASTRONOMICAL INVESTIGATION.

Professor Pierce made a short report on the suggested astronomical investigation, proposed last year at the Indianapolis meeting. He stated that they had not been able to obtain any appropriation from Congress; but, in connection with the Coast Survey, Professor Young was sent to certain elevated points in the Far West, and the result was as follows: From the effect of the diminished pressure of the atmosphere, and the prevalent stillness and dryness, greater results can be obtained with instruments of less power than in the lower portions of the country.

President Smith remarked that he wished the subject would be carried out, and that an appropriation from Congress would be obtained. This was made as a motion, and met the approval of the Association.

The general session then adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SECTION B.

The following was the programme for to-day:

On Zoological Barriers, with Special Reference to South America; by James Orton.

Glacial Deposits of Northern Ohio; by John B. Perry.

Mental Disease; by A. B. Palmer.

On the Ancient Mounds of Dubuque and Its Vicinity; by H. T. Woodman.

On Some Ancient Carved Stones from New England; by F. W. Putnam.

What is a Trilobite? by F. H. Day.

A Critical Review of the Present System of Extremital Osteology, with Reference to Huxley's Latest Views; by T. C. Hilgard.

The Difference Between the Animal (Sensual) and the Human Intellect; by T. C. Hilgard.

On the Relation Between Organic Vigor and Sex; Henry Hartshorne.

Elephas Indianapolis; a New Species of Fossil Elephant; by J. W. Foster.

On Some Peculiarities in the Crania and Skeletons of the Mound Builders; by J. W. Foster.

On the Production of Spiegereisin, Embodying a Paper by Hugh Hartmann; by J. W. Foster.

On the Cause of Glacial Action in Its More Extended Form; by N. S. Shaler.

Exhibition of the Skull of a Gigantic Capybara or Water-Hog of the Amazon, with Remarks upon Its Affinities; by James Orton.

The first paper read was by Professor Orton, on Zoological Barriers, with special reference to South America. Although, on both sides of the Andes, the vegetation is the same, the fauna is different. This is truer of the quadrupeds than of the birds. There are fifty-six species common to both sides of the highest part of the Andes. Even the Amazon presents some formidable barriers to the migration of parrots and mammalia.

The next paper was by Professor Perry, of Harvard, on the Glacial Deposits of Northern Ohio. It was the same old subject, Drift, which they say they once disputed over three days in Montreal, and all were sick of the subject. Several members discussed and disputed, till Dr. Morris, one of the Sectional Committee, reminded the erudite Professors that they were to eat dinner to-day.

The next paper was read by Mr. Woodman, as follows:

ANCIENT MOUNDS OF DUBUQUE AND ITS VICINITY.

The mounds and other ancient earthworks of North America are far more abundant than is generally supposed, from the fact that, while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all of our Western water-courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, crowning the bare points and headlands of the bluffs which border the narrower valleys, so that, when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views of our river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people. Some of these mounds can now be seen from the streets of our city, but a greater number have become obscured from view by the encroaching growth of forest-trees. Hundreds of them are thus hidden along the valleys and bluffs of our great Mississippi River and its tributaries, but the greater part may yet be traced by careful observation.

It is not only upon the points and headlands that these mounds are found, but they also exist in great numbers upon the broader upper terraces in the valleys.

The terraces are such as Professor White refers to in the terrace epoch, having doubtless been ancient flood-plains of the adjacent streams, but are now far above the reach of their highest floods. Furnishing, as they do, the most convenient sites for the valley-towns of the white race, we often find that convenience or sentiment had induced the mound-builders also to choose precisely the same sites for their earthworks. The result is, that a large number of mounds in such positions are not only obscured by the growing towns, but are ruthlessly destroyed every year.

It is for this reason that I wish to call the attention of this Association to, and preserve in its publications a record of, some of the mounds that once occupied, and now in part occupy, the ground in and around the City of Dubuque; but it is not my purpose to enter into any discussion of their origin, nor of the uses for which they were constructed.

Large numbers of these mounds have been destroyed by the buildings of our city; how many I do not know, for it is true that a majority of persons do not recognize their true character, even if living in daily contact with them. Indeed, so far as I know, no person had either publicly or privately recognized the group I am about to describe, although located within the corporate limits of our city, until discovered by myself, and their existence made known to the public through the medium of one of our newspapers, only a few months ago. This group is located within the northern limit of the city, adjacent to the narrow body of water known by the local name of Lake Peosta, and about fifty feet above its surface.

The mounds are circular, or nearly so, except the three larger ones along the edge of the terrace facing the east, the Mississippi River, and the lake before mentioned.

They are almost invariably fifteen paces apart from centre to centre, the smaller ones being from two to two and a half feet high and about twenty feet in diameter. The material of which they are composed is the ordinary alluvial soil of the terrace. They are seventy in number, and are now shaded by a pleasant oak grove of comparatively recent growth.

What is most remarkable about this group of mounds is their number and the great regularity of their arrangement, being arranged in straight or slightly curved lines (some of them being parallel), and the nearly uniform distance apart, namely, about 15 paces.

That the shape, size, and position of the larger mounds in relation to the others, together with the arrangement of nearly all the lines with almost uniform interspaces, formed part of the plan of their builders, cannot be doubted, but the knowledge of what that plan had reference to doubtless perished with those that constructed them.

No other traces of man or his works have as yet been discovered in connection with them, but, only a few rods to the northward and eastward of the limits of the group, I discovered fragments of ancient pottery and several flint arrow-heads, some years ago.

The next paper was by Colonel Foster, on a New Fossil Elephant, which was discovered by Mr. Collett. The species is an entirely new one. The paper was of some length, and a short discussion followed its reading.

The meeting then adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

SECTION A.

The underwritten list was the programme for Section A:

The Relation of the United States Coast Survey to the Geological and Topographical Survey of the States; by Benjamin Pierce.

Climatic Changes in the Salt Lake Valley; by P. A. Chadbourne.

The Revolution of the Stars in Our Sidereal System; by Jacob Ennis.

A Discussion of the Forces of Expansion and Contraction; by J. D. Warner.

The Physics of the Mississippi River; by C. G. Forshey.

On Sympathetic Vibrations, as Exhibited in Ordinary Mechanical Vibrations, and the Optical Method of Showing Them; by Joseph Lovering.

Aparatus for Electric Measurement, with Rules and Directions for its Practical Application; by L. Bradley.

On Soil-Analyses and Their Utility; by Eugene W. Hilgard.

Zonochlorite, a New Mineral from Nespigon Bay, B. A.; by A. E. Foote.

On a Compensating Clock-Pendulum; by W. L. Coffinberry.

Refraction Tables Modified and Expanded from Bessel's formula, to be Used Without Logarithms Computed with the Scheutz Tabulating Engine; by G. W. Hough.

Quantity and Measurement of Matter: Classification of the Force, and Hypothesis of Molecular Physics; by S. J. Wallace.

Outlines of a Plan to Construct a Large Telescope for Special Observations; by Thomas Bassnett.

Demonstration of Magnetic Apparatus; by T. C. Hilgard.

The session commenced at 10:30 a. m. Professor Beneman was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

Professor Pierce delivered a few remarks on the relations of the United States Coast Survey to the Geological and Topographical Surveys of the States. The Professor began his remarks with the allusion that the external parts of the universe were so bound up that one cannot begin to investigate any one point and end there. So the Coast Survey must go on, and cannot stop with the coast, but must proceed inland with its work. The great sea-ports are matters of national interest. The very men who would be expected to improve and protect the harbors (the merchants) are the very ones who injure them. He urged the taking by Congress of the matter into its hands, and thus relieving the local authorities of any control of the same. The speaker gave an interesting account of the operations of the Coast Survey now being prosecuted in the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts. His rule in this work has been, not to go too fast, but just anticipate the want of each locality. Professor Pierce paid a very fine tribute and a well-deserved compliment to the founder of the Coast Survey, the renowned Hessler. The Professor called attention to the fact that Professor Agassiz was not travelling at public expense, but at that of some private citizens of Boston. The speaker then called attention to the projected survey of the States of the Union. His idea was to have one scientific man in each State carry out the plans of the Coast Survey. It might take some years and cost money, as it would require talent to do it.

The next paper was read by the Secretary, on an Apparatus for Electrical Measurement, with Rules for its Practical Application. This paper was of interest only to electricians. It was discussed by Professor Hough, and others.

The next paper was on Soil-Analysis and Its Utility, by Mr. Hilgard. The author was absent, and the paper was read by Professor Jackson.

The Section then adjourned till 3 p. m.

SECTION B—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Section was called to order at 2:30, Colonel Foster in the Chair.

The first paper read was, "What Is a Trilobite?" One of the early animal lives of the Silurian age was a Trilobite. It belongs to the crustacea, but to what order? The animal had power of motion, and for defence probably sought refuge in shells. A Trilobite was of asynthetic type, distinct in itself; and, instead of being classed in any one genera of animals, belongs to an order of organization like the Dimilus, Isopod, Brachopod, or Ostracoid. A reverse order should be made by right of priority of ancestry; also, a simplifying of numerous organs, orders of families, and species, by arranging in male and female sex.

The next paper was by Mr. Hilgard; but, he being absent, it was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The next paper was read by Professor Hartshorn, on the "Relation Between Organic Vigor and Sex." It is well known that, except the eagle and spider, the rule is for the male to be the larger and stronger. Yet there are facts which seem to maintain the views of Mr. Mehan. Among these some concerning the offspring of the bumble-bee. Sometimes an imperfect female will produce offspring, which are invariably males or drones. The queens lay eggs, and some are fertilized and some are not. The latter produce males invariably. The former may be females or workers. Another class of facts concerns monstrosities (double), human or animal. Most all are of one sex, viz.: female. It is attributed to the splitting of the ovary.

The next paper listened to was by Professor Putnam, on some curious Indian engravings. The paper was illustrated by numerous engravings on the blackboard. The stones were exhumed at Meridith, N. H. They are the most elaborate engravings of the kind in the country. A full description of them will be given in the October number of the *American Naturalist*. The Professor also exhibited some cloth taken from the mounds. The engravings are the most ancient of any Indian relics in the country.

The next article was on the Structure and Peculiarities of the Crania of Mound-Builders. The paper was passed, as the author had not specimens with which to illustrate.

The next paper was read by Colonel Foster, on the Production of Shiegereisin. This is a peculiar combination of iron and manganese, and a rare and valuable metal in this country; and it is hoped that it will be found in quantities. The paper of Mr. Hartman, mentioned by Colonel Foster, will be published in the Proceedings of the Association.

Mr. Orton's paper was dropped.

Mr. Palmer read a long paper on Mental Disease.

The Section then adjourned till to-morrow.

SECTION A—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Section A met at 3:20 p. m., in the Universalist Church.

Dr. Hough, Director of the Dudley Observatory, read a paper entitled "Refraction Tables, Modified from Bessler, to be Used Without Logarithms, Computed with Scheutz's Tabulating Engine." The tables are for the use of practical astronomers, and computed by a machine which is owned by the Dudley Observatory. The machine will multiply a number of fifteen figures by four times in twenty seconds, and print the result at the same time. Specimens were shown to the Association. The refraction tables will reduce by one-half the labor it is to use the tables in general use. The subject was discussed by Professor Price, who said an American boy had invented a machine at which the world wondered.

The second paper was read by Professor Coffinberry, on a Compensating Clock Pendulum. The author described an ingenious machine for accomplishing the compensation. Discussed by Professors Hough and Bassett.

Professor Foot read the third paper, entitled Zono Chlorite, a new mineral discovered in Nespigon Bay, on Lake Superior. It is of a beautiful green color, looking something like green agate. Professor Foot showed some specimens of the stone. The paper was discussed by Professor Pierce, who is an accomplished mineralogist.

The fourth paper, on Quantities and Measures, by Professor Wallace, was read by title.

The fifth paper was a new plan for a large telescope for special observations.

The meeting then adjourned till next day. FOSSIL.

Coal which sold at London, a year ago, for $5.25 a ton, now commands just $10.50. Good judges expect the price to reach a much higher figure. Anthracite coal is quoted, at our seaboard, at from $3.50 to $4.50 a ton. The *Coal and Iron Record* estimates that the freight to Liverpool would be $5.50, and the expenses of shipping, insurance, unloading, etc., $1 a ton. At the highest selling price here, this would make our product worth $11 in Liverpool. Evidently, if the cost there continues to increase, we shall have a new export trade ere long. In that case, we shall have to export stoves, furnaces, ranges, etc., inasmuch as those of English make are not adapted to burn anthracite. The principal drawback to these new branches of trade will be the strikes among the miners, which derange the whole coal-producing industry, and sometimes double the price of the commodity in a few days. The *Record* believes that this objection can be overcome within ten years, and that we can then have a regular fleet of ocean colliers.

A Russian monk, Seraphim, by no means a seraph, lately decamped with a sum of money belonging to his monastery. When caught, he was at the head of a new sect. His creed was, that no one could enter the Kingdom of Heaven without sin. Such a doctrine was naturally very popular, and converts were plenty. Their leader cut off the back hair of all the feminine recruits, clipping their tresses into the shape of a star. As he gave no explanation of this rite, malicious persons have declared that he made a livelihood by supplying dealers in chignons with their raw material. He will do so no more, for his forthcoming trial will doubtless send him to Siberia.

The reason of the close connection between the Grant and Blanton-Duncan-movement is now explained. Henry Wilson and Duncan were both Know-Nothings in 1855. The remembrance of the oath they both voluntarily took, binding themselves to keep all foreign-born citizens out of office, and to make them live in this country for twenty-one years before even voting, has been a bond of union. They were together in the party of Hate then; they are together in the party of Hate now.

The Briggs House picnic to the newsboys and bootblacks of the city was a notable affair, for which Dr. Miller and Mr. W. F. Wentworth will be long remembered by the 672 gamins who participated in it. The Northwestern Railway and Parmelee's Omnibus Line furnished the transportation, and are entitled to thanks for their generosity. Probably so much enjoyment was never afforded at so little cost in the whole history of Chicago.

Ex-Judge Barnard is trying hard to play the *role* of martyr. He refuses to recognize the old acquaintances who voted for his conviction. These men builded better than they knew. They freed New York from a Judge who disgraced it, and freed themselves from a friend who disgraced them.

NEW YORK.

A Worthy Example to President Grant.

Horace Greeley's Judgment—Evidences of its Excellence—Careless Generosity of the Tribune Philosopher.

Advertising as a Celestial Incentive—Manton Marble Dying.

The New Pictorial Daily—Daniel Drew and His Good Fortune.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

The Chief Executive of the Nation certainly does not represent the people who compose it. If he did, American citizens, without distinction of age, color, or sex, would take whatever is offered them, and, like little Oliver, ask for more.

PROUD AS AN AMERICAN,

is a proverb on the Continent, though I am sorely afraid that the proverb will lose much of its force, judging by the example of our President. Indeed, it is now said that the only things General Grant will not take are a joke and the small-pox. Fortunately for our reputation at home as well as abroad, his countrymen do not feel or act as he does, and every day instances are occurring which prove the truth of the proverb I have quoted.

Recently, as you are aware, the private residences of Ralph Waldo Emerson and John G. Whittier were destroyed by fire. Some of their admirers and friends proposed to give the poets the means to rebuild their homes, and urged most strenuously, yet delicately, that they might have this delightful privilege. It was not accorded to them, however. The distinguished authors, who have done so much to give a place of honor to American literature, politely, but peremptorily, declined the kindness,—declaring they were unwilling to owe to others what they could do for themselves. Emerson and Whittier are poor, but prouder than they are poor, and yet so rich in nobility of character that they feel they cannot afford to do, even once in a lifetime, what the President of the United States can do often in a single year.

Speaking of the present President (how apt the adjective!) I am reminded of the next President. It is odd that the opponents of

HORACE GREELEY

have so few arguments—or what they call such—to offer against him. One of the most common of these, and one of the most strongly insisted on, is, that, though entirely honest himself, he is so poor a judge of character that he would give office to men every way disqualified. One hears every day such phrases as these: "Why, old Greeley will fill the Departments at Washington with the worst 'dead-beats' and the most notorious swindlers in the country." "Any scoundrel could impose on Horace Greeley, and, the bigger the scoundrel, the more certain Greeley would be to become the dupe." "Greeley is a man of genius, but he is a child in judgment; he could no more be trusted to make appointments than he could to lead the German in a Fifth avenue drawing-room."

Such idle and senseless speeches as these are so often repeated that they seem to gain a certain force by iteration.

The only proper way to judge of what Mr. Greeley might, could, would, or should do in respect to appointments, is to judge by what he has done in the *Tribune* office. Every one is aware that he has been, almost from the first, the autocrat of that establishment; that, until very recently, everything has been under his supreme direction; and that he has been responsible for whatever good and ill qualities his journal may have had.

What sort of men are, and what sort of men have been, the members of the *Tribune's* staff? Are they, or have they been, "dead-beats," swindlers, or disreputable persons? The question needs no reply. The writers on the paper, especially the heads of the different departments, have always been gentlemen of intellect, education, and character. The *Tribune* has had, almost any time within the last five-and-twenty years, at least thirty-three and a third more brains and culture among its staff than any other daily has had in the metropolis. The unscrupulous, impudent, and irresponsible fellows who have done so much to disgrace journalism have never had position on, or influence with, the great Liberal publication. To be a *Tribune* man is a certain evidence of ability and integrity, and is so regarded in journalistic circles, here as well as elsewhere.

Now, is it not fair to presume that Mr. Greeley's appointments to office will be fully as good as his appointments on the *Tribune*? Is it probable or rational, with the tremendous responsibility upon him as the President of the United States, that he would contradict his antecedents and his own nature by putting into power incapable and unworthy men?

HIS CARELESS GIVING.

The great majority of the stories circulated to the disparagement of Mr. Greeley's judgment and knowledge of character arise from his open-handed and careless generosity,—from his indiscriminate giving and lending to Tom, Dick, and Harry, without any thought or expectation of return. Since he started the *Tribune*, he has given away—the giving often being disguised under the name of a loan,—not less than $40,000 in cash; and though he claims, of late years, to have turned over a new financial leaf, I am confident he continues to disburse money very much in the same loose fashion. This is his private affair, and, if he choose to pour his by-no-means plethoric purse into the outstretched hands of every passing beggar, surely he should not be accused on this account of willingness to place incompetents and scoundrels in positions of trust and importance.

The Grant papers are making a great effort to convey the impression that

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION

will bring together a large and influential body of men, and that the supporters of Mr. Greeley are much alarmed at what may be done in that city on the 3d prox. So far as indications go, the much-talked-of Convention will amount to very little. I presume it will be held, and that a few such choice spirits as Blanton Duncan, Chauncey Burr, "Brick" Pomeroy, and James O'Brien will profit by the occasion to hear themselves talk; but that it will withdraw any material strength from the Democracy, or that its counsels will carry any weight, is altogether unlikely. The "Straight-outs," as they are pleased to style themselves, were going to do wonderful things, you remember, in Baltimore, at the time of the July Convention; and yet hardly a corporal's guard could be gotten together after the most determined effort. Louisville, unless I greatly mistake, will simply repeat that political pow-wow and egotistic folly. A movement, which has as its head and front such a zig-zag creature as Blanton Duncan, it is scarcely worth the trouble to predict ignominious failure for. The Louisville Convention has furnished a large supply of amusement to the Liberal Republicans, and is still far too ridiculous to give the slightest cause for fear.

A POLITICAL PARADISE.

Two or three journalists met, the other day, and one of them remarked to the editor of the *Golden Age*, "Well, Tilton, I have wanted to see you to ask if you believed Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, will go to Heaven?"

"Yes, I think he will," replied Theodore, after some moments of reflection; "that is, if there is any advertising to be had there."

A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST DYING.

The friends of Manton Marble, of the *World*, will regret to learn that his health, for a long while seriously impaired, is growing worse instead of better. The exact nature of his disease does not seem to be known. He appears, as I understand, to be completely broken down; his physicians have no hope of his recovery, and, indeed, fear that he cannot live six months longer. It is fully a year since he has been able to do any editorial work, and he has been confined to his house for some time past.

Mr. Marble is still young,—little more than forty,—and has had such a sudden and rapid rise in journalism, that it is a pity he should be early removed from the prosperity he has achieved. It is hardly twelve years since he was employed upon the *Evening Post*, of this city, at a salary of twenty-five dollars a week, and for three years past he has been the sole controller and owner of the *World*, now become a very handsome property. If Mr. Marble should die, as is generally feared, his newspaper will, doubtless, be offered for sale, as he is a widower, and, I believe, without children, or near relatives to whom he would be likely to bequeath the journal.

I am informed that George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has his eye upon the *World*, and hopes to purchase it, in the event of Mr. Marble's decease. If the melancholy apprehensions felt in regard to the latter gentleman's health be verified, he will be the third editor of the great morning quartos who have passed away within the last few years,—Henry J. Raymond, James Gordon Bennett, and Manton Marble; leaving as survivor only Horace Greeley, who bids fair to have 20 years of valuable work in him yet.

SALMAGUNDI.

The intention of reviving the daily *Star* or as a Grant campaign paper, which was for some time entertained, has at last been abandoned, as several similar enterprises have been.

The daily pictorial, contemplated here, will soon be issued, I am informed, by James M. and C. H. Goodsell, publishers of the *Spectator*, and other insurance journals, who were formerly connected with the press of Chicago. They claim to have two hundred and fifty thousand dollars with which to establish their enterprise, and they expect to succeed with less than half that sum.

Daniel Drew, the veteran Wall street operator, is reported to have been remarkably lucky in his speculations in the last two years, and to have made in that time seven or eight millions of dollars. Those pretending to know, say that his estate is now worth not far from forty millions, and that he is pressing close upon his old time rival, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who foots up fifty millions.

Private advices from San Francisco declare that Matilda Heron, the once famous impersonater of *Camille* is altogether deranged, and, though she has lucid intervals, that her domestic troubles—meaning, I presume, the outrageous abuse of her tyrannical husband—have made the unfortunate woman hopelessly insane.

The Hadean heat continues here without interruption or diminution. This is the only summer I can remember when violent thunder-storms did not serve to reduce the temperature and purify the air. Now, an hour after drenching rains and fearful lightning, the heat is greater and more oppressive than ever. We used to have a fashion of thanking Heaven that New York was open at top; but this season we cannot be grateful in that way, as the town seems to be roofed over with burning brass.

I noticed, the other day, that the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage had accompanied his wife abroad for the benefit of her health, and I indulged the hope that a foreign tour may have some effect upon his solecistic sentences and dyspeptic diction. A Merry-Andrew in rhetoric, and a vulgar sensationalist in manner, he fancies himself a man of originality and eloquence. His style is, I suspect, beyond all healing. COLSTOUN.

POLITICAL.

Calendar for the week:

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Aug. 28.	Massachusetts, Republican, Worcester.
	Massachusetts, Prohibitory, Boston.
	Nebraska, Liberal, Lincoln.
Aug. 29.	Illinois, Bourbon, Springfield.
	New Jersey, Republican, Trenton.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Aug. 27.	Seventeenth Illinois, Republican, Edwardsville.
	Fifth Wisconsin, Liberal, Sheboygan.
Aug. 28.	Fifth Illinois, Liberal, Freeport.
	Seventh Iowa, Liberal, Winterset.
	Eighth Iowa, Liberal, Council Bluffs.
	Eighth Michigan, Liberal, Saginaw.
Aug. 29.	Third Michigan, Liberal, Marshall.
	Fourth Michigan, Liberal, Niles.
	Seventh Michigan, Liberal, Port Huron.

—The Janesville (Wis.) *Times* publishes a call signed by *two hundred and forty-six* Republicans of Rock County for a Greeley mass meeting to be held in that city Sept. 14.

—Henry Wilson's idea, upon which he was elected to the United States Senate, is to deprive all foreign-born citizens of the right to vote or hold office.

—The vote in the Tennessee Democratic Convention, Aug. 21, for Congressman-at-Large, was: General Benjamin F. Cheatham, 579; John M. Fleming, 69; Andrew Johnson, 8. Mr. Johnson's name had been withdrawn after the award of contested seats against him. Ex-Senator Joseph S. Fowler was nominated for third Elector-at-Large.

—Recently Colonel John B. Brownlow said that the Administration candidate for Governor of Tennessee would be an ex-Confederate General with a record as good as Governor John C. Brown's. It is understood that he referred to General George B. Manley, who is certainly a very popular man, and one of the best stump speakers in the State. There are indications that we shall have a lively canvass in Tennessee,—a general shake up, from Carter to Shelby.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—The Knoxville *Press and Herald* says despatches have been received in that city from Edmund Baxter, of Nashville, declining to accept the independent Greeley nomination for Governor of Tennessee.

—If, according to the Boston *Journal*, "the Greeley movement is weaker in the West than here in New England," we may expect that Greeley will carry *all* the Eastern States, instead of merely dividing them; for the movement is not so "weak" in the West but that it may and does claim majorities. The Boston *Journal*, therefore, reports a very favorable showing for Greeley in New England. A while ago the *Journal* said there was absolutely no Greeley men in that section; subsequently, that *very many* Republicans were returning to their party allegiance; and now, that the Greeley movement is stronger in New England than in the West.

—General Robert B. Van Valkenburg, a Republican member of Congress from New York during Lincoln's term, and afterward Minister to Japan, is now a citizen of Florida, and was President of the Florida Liberal Convention.

—The four tickets in Louisiana, for State officers and Congressmen, extend also into four Electoral tickets,—two for Greeley and two for Grant. The process of consolidating the Grant tickets has begun with the candidates for Attorney General, Congress-at-Large, and one of the Electors, who are the same on both.

—The Rockford (Ill.) *Journal* asserts that the Hon. William Lathrop, of Rockford, might have had the Grant nomination for Congress, in the Fourth District, by a willingness to pay $2,500 for the McHenry County delegation, who were laying around loose for money and wanted it cash down. Steve Hurlbut was finally nominated. The *Journal* promises to publish, in its next issue, an important letter illustrating this point.

—In the next Congress there will be seventeen Representatives elected at large in States having more than one to send.

—The Missouri Democratic Convention nominated its President, Judge Silas H. Woodson, for Governor; and the Liberal Convention followed suit, nominating its President, Colonel William E. Gilmore, for Lieutenant Governor. The name of C. H. Frost has been incorrectly reported by telegraph as nominated for the second place on the ticket.

—The Boston *Journal's* correspondent on the "Political Aspect of the South," writing from Savannah, says:

Ever since Reconstruction, the Republican party of Florida has been ruled by a ring of politicians with Senator T. W. Osborn at their head, and their doings in many instances have been anything but creditable to the party.

South Carolina, as is well known, has been ruled by as corrupt a set of unprincipled scamps as could well be gathered in any State of the Union.

—John Ritchie, Democrat, has been nominated for re-election to Congress, in the South District of Maryland, on the Liberal platform.

—General A. L. Roumfort, of Harrisburg, Pa., was one of the Democrats claimed as not supporting Greeley, and to him came an invitation to attend Blanton Duncan's Convention. His published answer does not encourage the hope that he will attend.

—The Republicans of this county in times past used to claim 9,000 to 10,000 majority in a Presidential year, and get it too. This year, however, they are more modest. Five thousand is the extent of the brag, and they think they will do very well to secure that.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—The price current paid for your support of H. W. Gillet for Congress is five gallons of whiskey.—*South Kansas Tribune.*

This is a Grant paper, speaking of a friend of "Pomeroy."

—The Leavenworth *Times* (Grant) is out in a double-leaded editorial announcing D. R. Anthony for Congress; and the Leavenworth *Call* (Grant) gives D. R. Anthony a column of editorial, calling him a murderer, thief, blackguard, &c.

—The Rochester *Chronicle* thinks it may be noted as one of the curiosities of the campaign that Grant begged railroad-passes of Commodore Vanderbilt. That's pretty cool, to lay it to the campaign.

Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 23, 1872.

The ensuing season of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1872. All deaf mutes who expect to attend this coming term should be here promptly on that day. Any who are unavoidably delayed should write the Principal, stating the reason, as the rules of the Institution preclude admission after the term has opened.

The benefits of the Institution, including board and tuition, are bestowed gratuitously upon deaf mutes who reside in Illinois.

Persons knowing of the residence of uneducated deaf mutes are requested to notify the undersigned by letter.

Deaf mutes who are friendless, or whose friends are unable to clothe them, will be supplied with a blank certificate for the signature of the Judge of the County Court, which will authorize the Principal to furnish them all the necessary clothing. Address

PHILIP G. GILLETT, Jacksonville, Ill.

Illinois papers please copy.

SAFETY FILM

WANTED—MALE HELP.
WANTED—SALESMEN.
WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN.
WANTED—A SALESMAN.
WANTED—SALESMEN.
WANTED—TWO SALESMEN.
WANTED—A SALESMAN.
WANTED—SALESMEN.
WANTED—SALESMEN.
WANTED—SALESME

"FEED MY SHEEP."

A New Watchman Upon the Walls of Zion.

Installation of the Rev. A. V. Gulick—Addresses by Distinguished Clergymen.

The installation of the Rev. A. V. Gulick, as pastor of the Lutheran Church, worshipping at the corner of Ann and Washington streets, brought together an unusually large congregation in the church, who, despite the heat, displayed unusual interest in the exercises. The exercises opened with a *Jubilate* composed for the occasion by Professor Geary, sung by the choir, which having been concluded, the Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. H. H. Johnson, and Psalm xlii. was read. Hymn 590 was then sung, beginning

Go preach the Gospel, saith the Lord.

Another prayer, followed by the favorite hymn,

Nearer, my God, to Thee,

brought the preliminaries to a close.

REV. A. V. GULICK.

The Rev. A. V. Gulick, then, from Ezekiel iii, 17, chose a text for his discourse. The duty of a watchman was, he said, most interesting and solemn. The joys, peace, and comfort of multitudes depended on his integrity and courage. How greatly should he possess these qualities. The rich and poor alike, of a great city, rested secure in the uprightness of a policeman. Should he shut himself up in the comfortable recesses of his station-house, those over whom he was called upon to watch were given over to the tender mercies of the thief, assassin and incendiary, with all their attendant horrors. The safety of an army, the continuance of an Empire depended, possibly, on the vigilance and attention of a sentinel. Important as the duties of these watchmen might be, there was one watchman whose duties transcended any of these—the watchman on the walls of Zion. The stern responsibilities of such a watchman were clearly defined by revealed Scripture in many places. The duty of the spiritual watchman was pointedly declared in the text. It was necessary for every functionary, but especially so for the sentinel, to obtain directions from his superior officer. His business was with the Master who had sent him to preach. The minister therefore would not dare to modify the motive or wording of the passage which he was called upon to deliver, regardless of the prejudices and preferences of his hearers. Hence the necessity for a sound Biblical knowledge on his part. Another idea of a watchman's duties was in pertinacity and vigilance in the care of his charge. Would excuses such as pondering over the most scientific method of securing a burglar, avail a policeman off his beat? The same judgment of neglect of duty would fall to the lot of the minister of the Gospel who should look on the sacred office as a sinecure. There were some who did so, but by their fruits they would surely be known. There were some who despised diligent study, but they were a living reproach to the high office they filled. St Paul advised Timothy most earnestly to apply himself with the utmost diligence, and were the Apostle's words more closely lived up to, there would be less spiritual desertion among the ranks, and fewer talents would be buried beneath the rubbish of carnal amusement.

It was the duty of the city policeman to inspect every nook and cranny in his beat, and to take note of every suspicious movement. Thus with a spiritual watchman There might be incendiaries in the Church of God, and he must not content himself with seeking them from his pulpit, but go from house to house, lest the city be wrapped in flames before the citizens be aroused.

A few words of warning on the part of a good officer were frequently sufficient to scare away a thief and prevent bloodshed without lifting once the hand of justice. Here was an opportunity for the Watchman of Zion. There were two classes who needed the word of quiet warning. Those who were in God's fold frequently slid back, and these needed frequent watching and warning. There were those who had never found God, and these must be warned that the course they were pursuing would surely end in eternal ruin. While the minister's mission was one of peace and good will, he must never be so influenced by the conventionalities of society as to omit mention of sin, the devil, and—perdition. It was infinitely more pleasant to preach smoothly; but, as long as men were sinners, and hell was yawning for the unrepentant, so long must the preacher cry aloud, spare not, lift up his voice like a trumpet, and show the people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sin. There were many who thought God too merciful, and themselves privileged, from various excellences, to go far astray without involving their chances of external happiness. Those over whom the preacher was bade to watch he would meet before the Judgment Throne of God at the last day, and there give an account of his duties, and his performance of them. The speaker closed with an invocation of Divine aid for the spiritual watchman, and a definition of the duties of those over whom he watched.

THE INSTALLATION.

The formal announcement of the installation of the Rev. A. V. Gulick was then read, according to the ritual of the Church, and the charge to both preacher and congregation.

The former, standing up before the pulpit, answered according to the catechism prescribed by the American Reformed Church.

The musical portion of the service was rendered by the choir. The Consistory was then catechised, before the pulpit, in a similar manner.

ADDRESS TO THE NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. Mr. Jeralmon then addressed the newly-installed pastor, who listened standing. The speaker said he might enlarge upon the responsibilities of the office, but he knew how many were the blessings God had granted him, and he needed none of these. One thing had been recently impressed upon him, and that was, that the one thing which a pastor was prone to forget was, to be an accessible man. What he meant by "accessible" he explained by an illustration. The more a minister realized this, the necessity for being accessible, the more real would be his ministry. He must point out to all men, not only in his preaching, but in his pastoral course, that this Gospel was to them. He must be a God-given guide and comfort to them. Then would his ministry be successful, and he would obtain from the Great Father the commendation, "Well done."

TO THE CONGREGATION.

The Rev. H. H. Johnson then briefly addressed the congregation. He advised them to give their new minister their confidence, and give him an opportunity of learning of their temporal and spiritual necessities. Such a knowledge was necessary, that he might be able to suit his consolations to them. God's people were sent into the world to do the work of the Master; they were the leaven who were to leaven the whole man; who were to liken the world to those with whom they were associated. The Church was an organized body working for the interests of Jesus. An individual could accomplish little compared with what he might do as a member of an organized body.

The exercises closed with prayer and a hymn.

THOROUGHLY RESTORED.

Mrs. Simons, the Victim of the Attempted Murder and Successful Suicide, Restored to Health.

Mrs. Simons, the unfortunate victim of a crazy husband's causeless jealousy, and who lay flickering 'twixt life and death so many weeks has at length been pronounced thoroughly restored to health. The bullet, which so nearly terminated her existence, has left no trace behind, and the invalid is now freed from medical restraint. She takes walking exercise daily, works regularly in her garden, being passionately fond of flowers, and seems cheerful and hopeful. She has now recovered her memory wholly, and has recounted the entire circumstances of the suicide and attempted murder, which agrees with the account published in THE TRIBUNE, but the report in the *Times*, of the alleged conversation at the time of the shooting existed only in the imagination of the reporter of that sheet, no such words as those given having been uttered. The invalid has seen none of those papers giving an account of the painful tragedy. Although repeatedly assured that the bullet is not remaining in her brain, she has persisted in discrediting the assertion, but, with the passing away of the oppressive pains which for a long troubled her head, her uneasiness in this regard has also disappeared. Mrs. Simons has entirely recovered her good looks and spirits, and her mind and brain are extraordinarily active for one who has but just emerged from the terrible ordeal to which she has been subjected. Her passion for beautiful flowers is the most remarkable legacy left her by her husband's pistol bullet, and it is interesting to watch the changing expressions of her speakingly intellectual countenance when an unusually choice or rare specimen of floral loveliness is brought to her, as is frequently the case, all her friends indulging her fancy with tender solicitude. The fair patient is slowly regaining strength and health, and THE TRIBUNE is only echoing the prayer of thousands of sympathizers in wishing a peaceful and happy lifetime

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Meeting of Property-Owners Interested in the Improvement of Southwestern Avenue.

A large meeting of property-owners interested in the improvement of Southwestern avenue was held yesterday afternoon at the corner of that thoroughfare and Harrison street. On motion, William Peters was elected Chairman and Edwin A. Rice, Secretary. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fred. Dunsing and James Callahan, appointed at a previous meeting to confer with the Board of Public Works relative to the improvement of Southwestern avenue, reported that the Board would immediately proceed with the necessary improvements, if the property-owners would promptly pay their assessment, part of which had already been paid. Several speeches were made, urging the speedy payment of the balance. It was finally resolved to hold a mass meeting of property-owners at the same place to-morrow evening, at which a united effort will be made to have the outstanding assessments paid up at once, so that the desired street improvements can be finished during the coming fall. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the holding of the meeting: Messrs. Joseph Allen, Thomas Pickering, George M. Miller, and William Peters. A Committee to wait on property-holders and urge their attendance was appointed as follows: Messrs. Dunsing, Callahan, Gleason, Hartwell, and Hair. The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow evening.

LOCAL POLITICS.

JUDGE CATON AND HON. J. C. ROBINSON.

Hon. J. D. Caton, of Ottawa, will address the citizens of Chicago at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, near corner of Halsted and Twelfth streets, on next Tuesday evening, Aug. 27. Hon J. C. Robinson, and Daniel O'Hara, Esq., candidate for State Auditor, will be present and address the meeting. Let all those opposed to the corruption of the present Administration attend in force, and learn the words of truth and wisdom.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward will hold a mass meeting at No. 19 Chicago avenue, this evening, Aug. 26. Every voter in the Ward is requested to attend and hear the report of the Committee appointed to select officers of the Ward Club. W. J. Onahan and Theodore Schintz will address the meeting.

THIRD WARD.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Third Ward will hold a grand mass meeting this evening, at Burlington Hall, corner of State and Sixteenth streets. A Ward Club will be organized, and prominent speakers will be in attendance.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

More West Side Ruffianism.

Saturday night another disgraceful scene was witnessed on Halsted street, in which a police officer was the victim, at one time being in danger of his life. It appears that a crowd of young loafers were insulting all the ladies passing the corner of Green and Madison streets, until a sort of pause appeared to have occurred. So violent was the conduct of the young blackguards referred to, several officers proceeded to the spot, but as soon as they appeared the crowd melted away, and re-appeared as soon as their backs were turned. Finally Officer Daley caught a well dressed loafer in the act of addressing a lady in the most outrageous manner, and immediately arrested him; but before the officer could get the come along on, the ruffian started off like a deer, taking Monroe street, Halsted street, and Adams street, where the officer captured him. By this time an immense crowd had assembled, the hue and cry having been raised, and when Daley brought his prisoner up Halsted street he was surrounded by a mob of over 300 people, four roughs being immediately behind him, who were spotted by a TRIBUNE reporter, but of whose presence the officer was not aware. Suddenly, one of the four rushed forward, and struck Daly on the temple, another one attacking him on the other side, and the prisoner got away. Daly, although stunned, grabbed the man nearest him, held him like grim death, and brought him to the Madison Street Station, where he was locked up, giving the name of William Ford. On his person was an open dirk, which he had tried to draw on the officer.

In Memoriam.

At the conclusion of the business hours on 'Change, Saturday, Mr. Francis Drake offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of this Board have been advised of the death, on yesterday, of Linus N. Scott, a member of this Association, and a gentleman highly esteemed and respected by those who enjoyed his personal acquaintance; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of this Board of Trade, hereby bear testimony to the high personal qualities of our deceased brother, and his unimpeachable business character, tried by long years of experience in this and other commercial cities.

Resolved, That to the widow and family of the deceased we tender our sincerest sympathy in this hour of great bereavement, and commend them for consolation to Him who has promised to protect and defend the widow and fatherless.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of our respect for the deceased, these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Board.

Everything.

A Randolph and a Van Buren street-car collided, last evening, at the Clinton street switch, with great violence. Both drivers blew up on the spot. No one was harmed.

—Tax-payers should pay their State and County taxes without further delay. Parties claiming rebate should apply at once, as the time is limited and will soon expire.

—The alarm from Box 312, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the discovery of fire in the residence No. 306 West Randolph street. The damage amounted to $100.

—The stated quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois will be held at the house of Col J. L. James, No. 620 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

—Edwin Browne, Katie Putnam's agent, returned from Europe on Friday. He has purchased several of the late London successes, and intends producing them during the coming season. Miss Putnam will return about Sept. 9.

—Miss S. Alexander, of California, arrived in this city yesterday. She will deliver a series of lectures in this city and the East on "Polygamy" during the coming lecture season, under the direction of the American Literary Bureau.

—"Rising Star Lodge No. 50, of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel," was instituted yesterday at 3 o'clock by the Most Worthy District Grand Master, Bernard Hess. Abraham Lincoln Lodge was used for the occasion.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits on Saturday: Thomas Kennedy, 3-story and basement brick, 25x40 feet, Centre avenue; H. D. Fisher, 1-story and basement, 18x40 feet, in rear of No. 898 Indiana avenue; R. S. McCormick, 3-story and basement brick, 135x100 feet, Kinzie street.

—The Cambrian Benevolent Society intend holding their annual picnic at Maywood on Wednesday next, in aid of the friends which the misfortune of last October somewhat depleted. All Welsh citizens are invited to attend. Cars leave the Kinzie street depot at 9:30 o'clock sharp.

—Louis Hageno, aged about three years, had his left arm terribly injured yesterday afternoon, by being thrown out of a buggy at the corner of Desplaines and Kinzie streets. The accident was caused by collision with a freight car. Officer Connor, of the Madison Street Station, brought the injured boy to a drug store, and subsequently conveyed him to his home, No. 157 Division street.

—Appended will be found the number of building permits issued thus far during this month, the character of the structures, and the number of front feet they will occupy: Permits, 98; 5-story stone fronts, 3; 4-story stone fronts, 6; 5-story iron fronts, 1; 4-story iron fronts, 2; 4-story brick fronts, 10; 3-story stone fronts, 6; 3-story brick fronts, 18; 2-story stone fronts, 4; 2-story brick fronts, 33; 1-story brick fronts, 1[illegible]. Front feet, 4,619.

—Peter Kinling, an expressman, residing at No. 12 Pierce street, became engaged in a row at the corner of Desplaines and Van Buren streets last night, and was cut in the left breast by an Italian whose name is supposed to be Levorno, a man who used to act as bartender in Liguori's saloon, on West Madison street. The quarrel grew out of a spree. A man named Francis Pocini was arrested as a witness; Levorno escaped. Kinling is not dangerously injured.

—A number of the surviving officers and privates of the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry Regiment met at No. 84 West Randolph street, on Saturday evening, to appoint a Committee to make arrangements for a reunion. The following were appointed to constitute the Committee: Christian Thielman, R. W. Smith, John Hoffman, Francis Jackson, Franz Amberg, Peter Kiolbassa, Charles F. Schuman. The reunion will be held on the 8th of October, at either Orpheus Hall, or Turner Hall, on Milwaukee avenue.

—Coroner Stephens held an inquest, yesterday, at the County Jail on the remains of J. W. Woodward, who hung himself in his cell on the previous evening. Several persons who knew deceased testified that he came to this city from Davenport about four years ago, and immediately afterward became an operator on 'Change. He was considered to be partially insane for about a year, and it is supposed that heavy losses in the recent wheat corner made him worse. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

—A meeting of the pork-packers and provision men was held in the rooms of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade at half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. David Kreigh, President of the Pork-Packers' Association, presided. The following delegates were appointed to represent Chicago in the Pork-Packers' and Provision Dealers' Convention, to be held in Cincinnati on the 18th of September next: B. P. Hutchinson, J. L. Hancock, Asa Dow, Joseph Armour, P. F. Murphy, Charles M Culbertson, Henry Milward, George Stewart, Gilbert Pryor, and John Holden. The meeting then adjourned.

—The Lincoln avenue street cars, now running on the North Side, afford an advantage to patients coming to St. Joseph's Hospital, as they come within four blocks of the hospital. Parties unable to pay for a hack will appreciate this arrangement. As we before noticed, the hospital is now in full operation, and the sick may be assured of the best medical treatment, and most skilful nursing. The air is delightful, and the rooms and wards are lofty and thoroughly ventilated. The perfect quietness of the location renders this hospital a welcome retreat for the invalid. The Sisters earnestly desire that the benefits of the hospital should be had by all those who need them. With this view, charges for patients will be made as reasonable as possible. Parties engaging private rooms are allowed the privilege of selecting their own physician.

Personal.

Antonio M. Delight, the famous barber, whose tonsorial establishments previous to the fire were simply Oriental in their magnificence, is determined to fit up a place in a short time which will outshine everything in the country. To this end he last evening left the city for the purpose of visiting the principal Eastern cities, where he will examine all the first-class barber shops, and impress upon his memory such points of excellence in their adornment and construction as will contribute to the beauty of the establishment which he contemplates fitting up. During his absence, his Canal street establishment will be under the supervision of the genial George and that excellent workman, Captain Ward.

A Symmetrical Understanding.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, manufacturers and jobbers of boots and shoes, 48 and 50 Wabash avenue, make perfect fitting boots on their patent glove-fitting last, such as delight all purchasers, have a complete stock in their line, and fill orders promptly. Ample means, indomitable energy and enterprise, superior goods and low prices have secured for them a very large trade in the Northwest.

John S. Dunham's Yeast Powder,
for purity and strength, is unequalled. Try it, and you will use no other.

Cod Liver Oil.
Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Cannibalism in Formosa—More than Fifty Shipwrecked Sailors Killed and Eaten.

The Pekin *Gazette* contains an account of the shipwreck of two vessels belonging to Loo Choo, on the coast of Formosa, near the point inhabited by canabals. The Captain, officers, and crew of one of the vessels were saved by a Chinese merchant vessel, that brought them safely to Fungshan, from whence they were sent to Foo-Chow.

The other vessel, containing sixty-nine men, was dashed upon rocks, and fifty-seven of those who escaped death were in a few days barbarously killed and eaten by the cannibals of Moutan Formosa. According to the account of one who escaped death, the typhoon swept over their vessel, taking three of the men from the deck, who were immediately drowned: the vessel, after drifting about for some days near the coast of Formosa, was then suddenly capsized, throwing the remaining sixty-six men into the sea; but as they were all expert swimmers, they made for the rocky shore, which they all safely reached. After wandering over rocks and desert places for seven days and seeing no inhabitants, they suddenly came upon a party of cannibals, who rushed upon them, stripped them of their clothes, and of all they had with them. Yet this time they fortunately all escaped alive, and fled and hid themselves among the rocks at some distance; but the "Sangfan" cannibals scented them out, surrounded the place, and captured and killed fifty-four. The other twelve once more escaped. In answer to a memorial the Chinese Emperor says: "Let the malefactors be punished according to the will of the administrator. Let the civil and military officers make speed to examine and punish the cannibals, that it may be seen we cherish the people in our bosom."

NEWGATE PRISON.

An American View of an English Institution.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has written a letter from London to that journal, part of which is interesting as showing the impression made upon a western American by Newgate prison. He says:

"Newgate derives its name from its situation by one of the ancient entrances to London, through the old wall. As early as the thirteenth century there stood at the 'Chamberlain's Gate' a prison to which criminals were sent, generally by a warrant from the Lord Chamberlain. This was torn down a century or two later, and the Newgate constructed. Part of the old walls still remain, and the prison, a comparatively modern edifice, is constructed within their quadrangles. Newgate is built of dark gray stone and covered with chillingly clean whitewash in the interior, with small windows strongly barred, and has all the aspects of the typical prison. Modern sanitary science has removed the abominations of the old jail, but has not relieved it of much of its sombreness. On one side, near where the Old Bailey Criminal Court Building, as grim-looking as the jail, rises in smoke-stained ugliness, are two small doors. One of them is of iron, studded with huge nails; the other, of wood, is grated in its upper half. Both are surmounted by what might be called festoons of huge fetters. The first of these doors is never opened now. Once it permitted the almost weekly exit of sad processions, one or more of the members of which never returned alive. From about 1783 until a few years ago the executions at Newgate were public, and the scaffold was erected in front of the iron door. Now criminals are hanged in one corner of the inner court, only the necessary officials and a very few spectators being present. Up to 1783 the condemned man was taken in a cart to Tyburn, several miles distant. The streets were crowded with spectators, and the occasion made a kind of holiday by many. In 1760, when the half or wholly insane Earl of Ferrers was hanged for the murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson, he rode to Tyburn in his own landau, drawn by six horses, wearing his wedding suit, and chewing tobacco as he went. The first sentence toward reform was carrying out, the sentence of the law at Newgate.

"But the reader has been kept waiting too long at the grated door. Ringing a bell, a stern-faced individual in uniform appeared, let us in, and, after having submitted our credentials to the Governor for approval—for Newgate is not open to all visitors—took us the rounds. The first room we entered, after leaving the entrance hall, was small and dimly lighted. In one corner was a structure that looked like an ordinary kitchen cupboard. Opening its doors our guide took out various kinds of handcuffs, some very heavy, and now never used.

"Having been told in the guide books that the irons which Jack Sheppard slipped off with so much apparent ease were on exhibition at Newgate, we asked about them. Our belief in the credibility of guide books, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's novels, and of the classic Newgate Calendar, was considerably shaken on being informed that there was nothing in the prison records about Jack.

"By the side of the handcuffs lay a piece of harness and a separate leather strap, about which there was no opportunity for incredulity. Our cicerone took up the harness, and informed us that it had been used for twenty-seven years in pinioning the arms of the malefactors before they were led to the drop. The strap was afterward fastened around their ankles. It was in this little room, too, that the fetters with which the condemned used to be loaded were knocked off. It was here that one poor wretch, who had seemingly been reconciled to his fate, on meeting with the executioner, Calcraft, started back in frenzied fright and fought for his life like a wild beast at bay, having finally to be literally dragged to the scaffold. The amount of misery which these four white-walls have witnessed would, if they could tell the story, fill volumes. As it was, the plain and unpretentious descriptions of the jailer thrilled all who listened to him.

"Passing into another room, we were shown, through a high and close grating, a paved yard, about which seven or eight young men were walking. By our side was another grating, separated by a space of two or three feet from still another. In of these stood a sorrowful-faced and poorly-dressed yet respectable-looking women, talking with a young man, a prisoner, who was behind the second grating. They could thus see each other and converse, but even a grasp of the hand was impossible. Such precautions are needed to prevent the inmates from being supplied with the means of escape or forbidden luxuries.

"As far as light and ventilation are concerned, the cells could not be improved, and the prisoners are questioned daily as to their health. If taken ill at any time they can ring a bell, which is answered at once by a turnkey. They are forbidden tobacco on the ground that it is an 'indulgence.' They can have, however, a pint of beer with their dinner, and, if they can pay for it, can obtain better fare than the plain prison supplies, through caterers approved by the authorities. This does not include any extension of the beer privilege or the use of tobacco. The condemned cell does not vary from the others, except in being larger, so as to provide accommodations for the men who watch the doomed murderer night and day, from the time of his sentence to that of his execution. There is also a dark cell, where obstinate rebels against prison rules are confined until they become submissive. Visitors to the Mammoth Cave, who have been left alone for a few minutes by the guide, can best appreciate the characteristics of this cell. Well-behaved prisoners have an hour and a half a day for exercise in the yard. They must walk quietly up and down the paved court, and must not converse much. Moreover, they are obliged to scrub its flags daily. Strange as it may appear, this work is deemed a vacation and privilege—a striking illustration of that wearing monotony of prison life which finds relief in anything that is a change.

"As we wandered through a long gallery-like room, our guide showed us a black box, about as large and high as a writing-desk. There were three holes in the upper and two in the lower. He opened the box, and showed us its exquisite adaptation for securing garroters, while they were being flogged. The structure is half a century or more old. It was formerly in frequent use, but had been laid aside until the recent revival of flogging as a fit punishment for garroters and other brutally violent offenders.

"Near by were the boards, timbers, and other parts of the gallows, ready to be put up for the next subject of legal retribution.

"As we passed from the flogging-room and its contents, we entered a passage, white-walled and stone-flagged, as those we had previously seen. Our attention had been attracted by capital letters rudely cut in the walls. We asked their meaning. 'Look at those flags on which you are standing,' said our guide. We cast our glances downward, and saw that some of them were apparently more freshly cemented than others. 'Under these stones,' he continued, 'are buried the persons executed here. It is generally a part of their sentence that they should be buried within the prison-walls. Do you see those letters?' There were half a dozen in one line. These were the initials of Arthur Thistlewood and the other participants in the Cato street conspiracy of 1820. Further on were those of Mueler, who murdered Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage, and sailed for America, but was arrested just as his vessel was entering New York harbor, and taken back to England, tried, condemned, and hanged; of Greenacre, who cut his victim into pieces and scattered them about the streets; and of many more malefactors, male and female, notorious and obscure. 'They are buried here,' continued our informant, 'in boxes larger than ordinary coffins, the bodies being packed round with quicklime.' If we had felt unpleasantly at the sight of the bands which confined the arms of the condemned, the rude carving, the rough-lined cement, the plain-spoken utterances of the jailor, made one almost feel as if the spectres of the fearful creatures who had been interred beneath our feet were rising around us. The sombre walls of the adjacent prison-buildings, a cloud-covered sky, from which occasional raindrops fell at our feet, seemed to sympathize with our impressions. As we looked around, Newgate seemed to have been the living tomb of the wretched beings who perished at its portals. The shroud, the scaffold, the cord, and the drop were preceded by days, perhaps weeks of living death. Crime was here stripped of all its romance, and, if not not before, the ways of the transgressor was felt to be truly hard.

"Re-entering the building, we were shown plaster-casts of the heads of a dozen or more famous offenders. The phrenologist would have found support for his theories in the conformation of many of them, perhaps of all. We have time for only a hasty glance, and bidding the attentive official farewell, were once more in the open street, happy that we had been only half an hour in Newgate."

—It is reported that a man in Cincinnati fell from the top of a four story building, the other day, to the stone sidewalk beneath, without being injured in the least. He was an insurance agent, and struck on his cheek. At the time of his fall he was leaning on the edge of the roof, showing his papers at a painter whom he had treed on a swinging scaffold underneath.

—The astounding statement is whispered across the Atlantic that at last one American girl has failed to impress the European capitals with the belief that she can sing Italian opera. The fact that all of them who essayed the task have succeeded "beyond the most sanguine expectations of their friends" was becoming a little tiresome. The unfortunate feminine female is Miss Stella Bonheur, of California.

—The figure of Justice on the Capitol at Albany has just received a bright coat of paint. The statue itself is white, her sword has a blue blade with a brown handle, the scales are a lightish brown, and the pedestal on which she stands is light blue above a yellow roof. The effect produced is very odd, but it might be greatly heightened if the artist would add a Dolly Varden to the costume of the innocent but very precise looking Miss Justice.

THE CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR TIPTON AT MENDOTA, ILL.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, at the urgent solicitation of some of his personal friends residing here, will address the Greeley and Brown Club, of this city, on Thursday afternoon and evening, Aug. 29. It is the only speech the eloquent Senator will make in this State before the latter part of October, as his time is already engaged in Indiana and other States. He passed through here on his way to attend to some important duties in Washington, whence he was called home to attend the dying bed of his only daughter. On his return next week, he stops over one train at this place.

J. C. CROOKER.

THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF IOWA.

NEVADA, Ia., Aug. 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. John F. Duncomb, of Fort Dodge, has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District. He is a firm supporter of Greeley and Brown, and one of Iowa's ablest men. He will be indorsed by both the Liberal Republicans and Democrats.

"Captain Jack Orr" has been nominated by the Grantites. Republicans hereabouts charge the nomination of "Jack" Orr to have been made by Liberal Republicans and Democrats, that a Democrat might be elected. Judge Ford, of Sioux City, and Governor Scott, of Nevada, were candidates; yet, before the Convention, they stood not even a ghost of a chance. Boone County, the home of "Jack" Orr, with heretofore a Republican majority of 400, you can put down for Duncomb by 200 majority. Orr refuses to canvass the district with Duncomb.

Ben. Butler is going to get no more jokes like the following on the Ninth District: One of Nevada's prominent men was in Washington last winter, and had an introduction to Ben., when the following conversation was had: "From the Ninth Congressional District?" says Ben. "Yes, sir," says our friend from Nevada. "Then you are organized up there?" says Ben. "Yes, sir," says Nevada. "Then," says Ben., "why in h—l don't you send a *man* down there?" The Ninth Congressional District has concluded to take Butler's advice, and that man will be the Hon. John F. Duncomb.

H.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A State Convention, composed of two Grant men and one Democrat, assembled at this place, on or about the 18th inst., to select delegates to the Louisville Convention. It is said that but little time was squandered upon preliminaries when they got to business, the Bourbon leader calling the two Grantites to order. (They were singing "Don't I wish I'd joined the Liberals.") After this, the solitary Democrat was unanimously chosen to represent Nebraska at Louisville, and cast her six votes as a unit.

The Democracy of this State, it is hardly necessary to say, are for Greeley and Brown to a man.

Colonel Jesse Warner, one of the Grant Electors in 1868, addressed a large and attentive meeting of Liberals here last night, showing up Grantite corruptions, State and National, in a telling manner.

This county (Douglas) will give Greeley 400 majority, and Nebraska will give him her three votes. Carry the news to Hiram!

GWYN.

A STRAW.

CLINTON, Iowa, Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While on an excursion train from Walnut Grove and Ohio Station, to Clinton, a bet was made in regard to the number of Grant and Greeley men on the train, when a vote was taken, and the result showed 110 for Greeley to 13 for Grant.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

POLITICS IN THE NINTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AND IN PEORIA COUNTY.

ELMWOOD, Ill., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Things are looking well with us all round. The Convention at Galesburg yesterday did its work to our complete satisfaction. The quarrel which the *Transcript*, of Peoria, hoped for, and made the effort to foment, did not come off; but, instead thereof, one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held in this region. Mr. N. E. Worthington, the nominee, will make a most thorough and successful canvass, and will be elected. It is going to be a bitter pill for Enoch Emory to take, but take it he must.

The Greeley and Brown Club of this town is a live one, numbering now upwards of 100 names, and is daily receiving additions.

The *Chronicle and Herald*, our weak weekly, has left the neutral ground which it has occupied for some time, and hoisted the Grant and Wilson flag. But it can do us no harm. I understand that the paper was purchased with the distinct promise to the parties owning it that it should be neutral, and this fact alone will do the paper more harm than it can do good to the Administration's lost cause.

To-morrow night a Greeley and Brown Club is to be organized at Yates City, with speaking by M. Quinn, of Peoria, and others. A good time and a large club will be the result. You can count upon a good majority in this county for the Liberal ticket, clean down through from President to all the county officers.

The Bourbons are exceeding few, and their number is daily lessening.

ELMWOOD.

THE GERMANS AT LA SALLE.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At last the Grantites have made their long-threatened effort to revolutionize the German vote of our town. In pursuance of this purpose, Dr. Theo. Canisius, of Aurora, Ill., was imported three days since, and, in the absence of a German constituency, the Post Office Department, the *LaSalle County Press*, and their friends constituted themselves a committee of blowers and strikers to procure German hearers; and, as an inducement to call them out, issued handbills inviting Germans, regardless of political opinions, to *meet and discuss* the political topics of the day. This form of invitation had the desired effect, as the Liberals were only too glad of an opportunity to meet this Doctor, or any other man on a fair field. His efforts opened with an attempt to prove that the Liberal movement was a temperance raid in disguise, and Mr. Greeley's record was cited in proof; next, he burned his fingers severely with the arms-sale question; and finally his discomfiture became so complete that, when our candidate for State Senator, Mr. C. C. Hegeler, rose to reply, as by the call he had a right to do, the Doctor and his small band fled the hall, and a rousing Liberal meeting closed the evening's entertainment. This morning, seven or eight wavering German voters are confirmed, out-spoken Greeley men, and the ball still rolls.

AUGUST.

MEETINGS AT GENEVA, ILL.—THE LOUISVILLE SHOW.

GENEVA, Ill., Aug. 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Greeley Club's meeting here last evening, mention of which was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was a grand success. The Hon. J. V. Eustace, of Dixon, Liberal candidate for Attorney General, addressed the Club. The attendance numbered about 350 *voters* and many ladies; while, at the Grant meeting, across the road, there were just 65 voters listening to Judge Waite and Colonel Valette, of Chicago.

Major Wells, of Geneva, was elected Chairman of the Greeley meeting; and, in opening, made some very appropriate remarks, though not quite strong enough concerning the conduct of that would-be legislator, J. H. Magbourn, in organizing an opposition meeting, and said that meeting was doing the Greeleyites "rather more good than harm."

The Louisville show is receiving no support from German Democrats. Not so, however, with the Grantites; it is well known that $500 has been raised by them and forwarded to aid the Blanton-Duncan Grantites.

BERTRAM.

AN UNTRUTHFUL TELEGRAM.

FORT HOWARD, Wis., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following telegram appeared in the Chicago *Times* of Monday morning:

GREEN BAY, Aug. 17.—At Fort Howard, last night, a Tanners' and Cobblers' Club was formed, and about 400 names enrolled.

The fact is, that no meeting was held or called until the Friday evening of that week. Then only eighteen persons were present, and several of those were Greeley men. The town was flooded with bills, notifying the people of the meeting to be held in favor of Grant and Wilson. The truth will no doubt be appreciated.

W. J. BORDLEY.
ALBERT GRAY.

POLITICS IN KANSAS—A BOURBON MOVEMENT—ENCOURAGING LIBERAL PROSPECTS.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

This community was electrified this morning, upon rising from the peaceful slumbers of our now cool and refreshing nights, by reading the following telegram in the morning papers:

TOPEKA, Aug. 20.—The *Commonwealth* to-morrow will contain a letter from the Hon. W. H. Peckham, one of the most prominent Democrats of this State, repudiating Greeley, and calling upon the Democrats of Kansas to assemble in convention at Topeka, on the 7th inst., to select delegates to the Louisville Convention. A State ticket will also be put in the field.

What terrible news this for Liberals! The three Greeley Clubs of this city will, no doubt, immediately disband, and the six Ward Clubs that are spoken of will never think of completing an organization, with such a formidable man as the "Hon. W. H. Peckham" to fight. But, seriously, had it not been for this *Grant* Associated Press telegrapher, the "Hon. W. H. Peckham" would not have been known outside of his precinct, Big Springs, which casts the overwhelming number of 44 votes. His prominence is rather mythical, with, perhaps, one exception, and that is, he did succeed in getting himself elected to the Legislature two years ago, and sold out to Caldwell, it is currently alleged, for $3,000, but was not financier enough to get all his money. The Sage of Big Springs then became ambitious, and sought a field of larger operations than a constituency of 44 votes. He removed to the State Capital and opened a drug-store, so that future Legislatures could be accommodated with drugs and "sich" for "purely medicinal purposes." Until he attained this amazingly dizzy altitude of public prominence, he was unknown outside of Big Springs.

But this is one of the tricks of the Grant party. Such persons as the "Hon. W. H. Peckham" are brought forward to do their dirty work, and the Grant papers and Grant Associated Press Agents lend their aid to give undue prominence to men who are "airy nothings." It no doubt tickles the vanity of such men to see their names heralded over the country as prominent Democrats. Peckham may be "prominent," but no one in Kansas ever before knew it. If this is a specimen of the kind of men who are to lead the Bourbon hosts on to Louisville, their Convention will be a stupendous fizzle. So much for Peckham.

The campaign in this State bids fair to be a lively one. This city casts about 1,800 votes. The straight Democratic vote is about 200, but Greeley and Brown will receive nearly or quite 800 votes. From the present outlook, we, of course, expect the State to go for Grant,—not that he is the people's choice, but because there are a great many small politicians who want office, who are afraid to come out manfully for the Right, and who had rather skulk behind the Grant throne and ride into office by advocating his election. The 20,000 majority of 1868 will be whittled down considerably, however. Should Pennsylvania and Indiana go anti-Grant in October, I don't feel so sure that the 20,000 majority of 1868 will not be overcome. The Grantites are working hard, and commissions and money will be freely used.

Decidedly the largest political meeting ever held in this city was the one ratifying the nominations of Greeley and Brown. But the Associated Press Agent here takes particular pains to say little of the Greeley meetings, and magnify those held in the interest of Grant.

The most prominent members of the Republican party in this city have already publicly declared for Greeley, and are zealously laboring for his election. I can give their names if necessary.

KAW.

GREELEY CLUB AT SYCAMORE, ILL.

SYCAMORE, DeKalb Co., Ill., Aug. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please publish the enclosed notice of the formation of a Greeley and Brown Club in this city, Aug. 16. The President of our Club, the Hon. C. Ellwood, was Secretary of the State Senate in 1869. We are hard at work, and Greeley stock is on the rise. Our Club is composed of some of the best citizens of DeKalb County, and we mean business.

C. S. CORNELIUS, Recording Secretary.

In accordance with a call signed by 162 citizens, the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Sycamore met, Aug. 16, at the office of Charles O. Boynton, Esq., for the purpose of forming a Greeley and Brown Club, organized such an association, and elected the following officers: President—Chauncey Ellwood. Vice Presidents—R. S. Davis, First Ward; Moses Dean, Second Ward; Seymour Hix, Third Ward; J. B. Harkness, Fourth Ward. Recording Secretary—C. S. Cornelius. Corresponding Secretary—E. L. Mayo. Treasurer—C. O. Boynton. Executive Committee—First Ward, C. O. Boynton, H. R. Jones, Elias Gallup; Second Ward, T. T. Wing, Geo. K. Hebbard, Patrick Welsh; Third Ward, J. H. Rogers, Wm. Phelps, 2d, Frank Laniois, Wm. Phelps; Fourth Ward, Frank Smith, Geo. Monckton, G. Matthias, Henry Cobb. Finance Committee—Moses Dean, J. B. Waterman, T. T. Wing, Lucas Connart, J. P. Harkness.

LIBERALISM IN THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

DURAND, Wis., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The recent news from North Carolina has only had its effect here in each and every Liberal's firmly resolving to gird on his armor still more closely and sturdily, and to furnish a good report from this town and county in the contest for November. This (Pepin) county has always been good for 300 to 400 Republican majority, but we propose to cut that majority down at least one-half. In Buffalo County, adjoining this, such another tremendous uprising you never heard of. That county, heretofore good for 700 to 800 Republican majority, will be sure in November for 500 majority for the Liberal ticket. In Dunn County, I am told there will be similar reductions of the standard Republican majority. These counties, you will understand, compose a portion of the now Seventh Congressional, and what was, last year, the Sixth District. This is the stronghold of the Republican party in this State, and I need not inform you that this locality is where the Republicans usually look with hope when elsewhere it is gloomy.

Nearly all our river men—of whom there are a large number—go for Greeley and Brown.

I have yet to see the first German in this county who favors the Grantite ticket. We have sent you a large club of subscribers, and your paper is doing much in this section to enlighten the people as to where their hard-earned money goes. The wail of our mechanics and laborers, the unsettled condition of business, the frauds, corruption, and perjury, all cry loudly for Reform and the good time coming.

D. C. TOPPING.

LIBERALISM IN ROCK COUNTY, WIS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Janesville *Times* publishes, to-day, the enclosed. It is but the beginning of a very formidable Liberal Republican movement in our county. In 1868 we gave Grant nearly 3,500 majority; and I do not believe that Grant will now get 1,500 majority. There are at least 1,000 Liberal Republicans now in the county.

We, the undersigned, Republicans of Rock County, Wis., being in favor of Civil Service Reform, Amnesty, and economy and purity in the administration of the Government, and having become satisfied that the Grant organization of Republicans is not the representative of principles, but the representative of a ring of dishonest and corrupt politicians who are using the party for the official and pecuniary benefit of themselves and their relations; that General Grant is neglectful of his duties as President, and passed his time at such places and with such characters as tend to impair the dignity of the exalted office he holds; that the President is guilty of duplicity in pretending to advocate civil service reform while his chief supporters in Congress, Morton, Cameron, Chandler and Butler, oppose all such reform; that the President has employed much of his time, for the last two years, to the detriment of the public service, in attempting to secure his own re-election; that General Grant has repeatedly refused to turn scoundrels out of office, though convinced of such scoundrelism, as evinced by his requesting Casey to resign, and then refusing to nominate his successor; and, finally, despairing of any good to come to the country through the Grant organization; and full believing that the election of Greeley and Brown upon the Cincinnati Platform, as interpreted by Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance, will bring Purity, Economy, Honesty, and Civil Service Reform into the Administration of the Government, under the lead of that purest, best, oldest and most distinguished leader of the Republican party, Horace Greeley,—we invite all Republicans in Rock County to unite with us in mass convention at the city of Janesville, on the 14th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consult and advise together as to the best means to secure the elections of Greeley and Brown, and to organize the Liberal Republicans of the county.

City of Janesville—Isaac Rogers, E. R. Smith, D. R. Stout, Y. H. Kriskee, E. C. Smith, David Myers, H. B. Glass, A. Horn, Jno. J. Vankirk, J. L. Shurden, A. Bauman, J. S. Bliss, Dr. A. H. Levings, Daniel Clow, J. W. Plato, T. C. Purdy, Wm. A. Bumdy, John Phillips, M. S. Taylor, Geo. G. McLean, C. T. Wright, Wm. M. Smith, Kendall, I. C. Sloan, Nathan Clause, H. Behrendt, O. F. Meyer, Geo. Diehley, Frank Watson, O. H. Conrad, John Major, Jno. Zamzow, George Coon, N. Glosre, Burr Hanson, C. W. Hodson, J. S. Parker, H. H. Sanford, C. H. Tew, Cyrus Wheelock, James Winters, Samuel Keisha, H. W. Ashcraft, M. Ide, Wm. Horne, N. W. Hodge, I. S. Dexter, L. M. Breunlich, Thomas Crobt, Wm. Smith, jr., Alex. Graham, Edward Heller, Charles Sawyer, Michael Newman, F. Marchal, Aug. Rosencrone, L. H. Joselyn, Philip Hanmot, Casper Gurlense, F. Gratziog, H. Meijor, John Bassch, John Akerley, Frank Hafmeister, F. H. Gerg, John Falter, W. Pepper, George Viney, E. L. Clyde, H. McElroy, A. B. Edwards, F. Carver, O. F. Wallihan, R. W. Van Orman, Jacob Rauch, E. Cheney, W. A. Harrington, Charles E. Moseley, C. T. Wilcox, John Ehrlinger, George Reum, Frank Schieker, George Craine, W. Thorogood, Ferris Boodrogat, John Boodrogat, J. Reulis, H. Bucholz, John Bowerman, G. Bowerman, J. Bender, M. Buch, Fred. Coblin, Herman Loudon, August Patten, Herman Kruther, De. William Amer, O. L. DeForest, J. W. Carman, M. O'Brien, John M. Hodge, Z. Snell, John H. Bailey, Orrin Mosher, Warren Thayer.

City of Beloit—W. L. Tost, J. R. Booth, A. Taggart, E. H. Chapman, W. H. Hart, P. Johnson, J. W. Rugart, W. H. Rolcson, H. H. McLanegan, D. Alexander, Martin Kehoe, E. J. Foiant, A. P. Roleson, C. H. Bicknell, A. C. Hutchinson, Alex. Douglass, J. D. Fassett, A. H. Allen, C. F. Jackson, Frank Koenig, Joseph English, jr, Thurman Anderson, Jacob Gieskin, W. N. Davy, J. R. Belsart, M. L. Hindman, Isaac Silverman, Samuel Elliott, A. Reiller, L. G. Field, C. L. Barr, Richard Thirson, S. K. Graves, Nelson H. Norgis, B. Cranser, R. B. Kelley, W. T. Wilson, J. Green, John McAlpine, E. B. Perkins, Isaac Green, M. O. Clement, G. B. Maynard, L. M. Rose, J. C. T. Gerdu, T. M. Pierce, T. C. Clark, W. D. Bull, L. Buckley, Zimmerman, John Godeier, J. Goss, B. C. Rogers, L. B. Peck, D. H. Treadway, F. Gage, A. Wood, M. Cossett, Geo. D. Hart, Wm. Wilson, E. H. Shaw, John Chichey, Geo. Kellerwell, Simeon Walcott, W. H. Blodgett, E. D. Murray, L. Zimmerman, Porter McFay, John Godeier.

Union—M. G. Spencer, C. Hales, Wm. Burk, Albert Adams, Alfred Whaley, H. W. Hamilton, R. Sargent, G. A. Backnust, J. B. Jenkins, Geo. S. Pinkerd, C. G. Lehman, Patrick York, John Evans, Geo. F. Spencer, C. J. Hetchell, Gilman Scott, Daniel Wadsworth, A. T. Bridgman, Jas. R. Brown, Jas. Montgomery, E. D. Barnard, H. Moesham, H. Hubbard, G. Moore, Frank Gibbs, Peter F. Spencer, Lewis Spencer, John Alsop, M. V. Pratt, John Botts, T. Krumbahly, H. Christiferns, Chas. Beer, J. P. Lehman, F. Wolff, P. Shue, L. M. Squires, T. C. Moore, E. F. Ellis, J. C. Lewis, N. J. Doolittle, J. E. Doolittle, S. S. Reed, Theodore Sherum, Dennis Lindsly, F. D. Reed, M. H. Doolittle.

Edgerton—J. P. Towne, H. W. Stillman, E. W. Babcock, Henry Clatworthy, J. R. Davies, B. Burdick, A. W. Whitcomb, B. B. Coon, W. M. Napper, T. L. Stillman, Orson Coon, J. J. Forpley, Edw. Rooney, B. U. Hall, G. Kapper.

Milton—C. C. Wing, M. D., George B. Bullis, W. H. Borden, T. C. McCracken, J. F. Johnson, Edw. Searing, R. J. Greenman, J. F. Bullis, L. S. Borden, S. Carpenter, D. D., G. D. Thorp.

GREELEY CLUB AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In striking contrast with the Grantites of this city, who, a short time since, obtained the services of a United States Senator to stir up sufficient enthusiasm for organizing a Grant Club, was the meeting last night of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Considering that the call was issued only a few hours previous to the meeting, the number present was unexpectedly large, and far in excess of our opponents. William H. Ebbets, Esq., was chosen Temporary Chairman, and, in his usual forcible manner, stated the vital issues now pending, and the urgent need of the co-operation of all patriotic men, independent of party, to arrest the destructive policy now controlling our National interests. The Club was fully organized, a plan of operations laid out, and a determination to do effective work exhibited by all. The following were elected as permanent officers: President, William Smith, Jr.; First Vice-President, J. B. Doe; Second Vice-President, Cyrus Wheelock; Third Vice-President, Dr. J. B. Whiting; Fourth Vice-President, John Lawler; Fifth Vice-President, M. Van Orman; Recording Secretary, A. O. Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, H. McElroy; Treasurer, C. Saxton. Our ablest and most earnest citizens are with us, perfect harmony prevails, and you may now look for effective action in Rock County, that we mean shall produce results startling to the Rip Van Winkles of Illiberalism.

CYRUS WHEELOCK.

A GRANT FIZZLE AT LIGONIER, IND.

LIGONIER, Ind., Aug. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Bills had been posted for the last ten days, announcing that the young men of this and adjoining townships would meet at Ligonier on horseback, form a grand procession, parade the streets, and organize as a cavalry company in the interests of Grant, Wilson & Co. Not a horse is to be seen besides those hitched to a few teams. The whole affair is declared to be a miserable failure by the Grant men themselves. Good speakers were to be present and hold the multitudes in suspense; but nary a speech was made,—the orators, no doubt, feeling ashamed of themselves. An attempt at cheering was responded to by two persons,—the "Mighty Oak," and an insane man calling himself "Shorty." Ligonier has always been regarded as one of the strongest of Grant's strongholds,—the merest intimation of anything to take place being sufficient to bring out a crowd; but this failure has set the leaders on edge, and they declare that the country is going to ruin. Thus we go.

LIBERAL.

GRANTITE MISREPRESENTATION.

CONESVILLE, Iowa, Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In the *Weekly Toledo Blade* of Aug. 15, I find the following:

James W. Cone, Conesville, Muscatine County, Iowa, sends a *Blade* club including the names of three Democrats, and remarks: "Republicanism is on the increase. Many of our best Democrats will vote for Grant before they will vote for Greeley."

The above is but another of the many misrepresentations to which the Grantites resort to show enthusiasm in certain localities. The Club amounted to just ten subscribers for the *Campaign Blade*. The three Democrats take THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE, in my club, and will vote for Greeley if they live until November. Where his point is in regard to them, I can't see. "Republicanism (Grantism) is on the increase," "in a horn." Did not I send you some two weeks since, the cash for fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year? I now wish to state that that club was raised for the Chicago *Times*; but, when that organ sold out to the "Brick" Pomeroy split, or Grantites,—it is hard to tell which,—the club unanimously chose THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, because it clung, as they did, to Horace Greeley as the only means of saving our country from utter ruin at the hands of the Administration party. This alone shows whether Greeley has friends in this part or not, especially when it is known that our territory consists of one township and a half. How silly, then, to cry increase on account of raising a club of ten for the Toledo *Blade* for three months.

The sentence, "Many of our best Democrats will vote for Grant before they will vote for Greeley," is doubly and basely false, there being no such man, to my knowledge, in Muscatine County, much less the vicinity of our village. I am, very respectfully yours,

SETH D. MCCURDY.

THE SPEECH OF A GRANTITE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

TONICA, LaSalle Co., Ill., Aug. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Frank Corwin, the Administration candidate for Congress in this district, fearing, not without cause, that he could not carry this township, formerly his home, came to the rescue last night in a speech at this place. There were present 75 ladies and boys, and about 50 voters, 15 of whom were Liberals. Very little enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Corwin said:

"Shall this country suffer an entire reversal of the work done by the Republican party during the last twelve years? is the issue now before the people. The Cincinnati Convention was a meeting of dead-beats, manipulated by Fenton and Tammany, and forced into a trade with Frank Blair and Gratz Brown, who nominated Greeley as per contract made twelve months before. Greeley was nominated at Baltimore to satisfy the Rebel element of the South, and is himself a Democratic Rebel. His election means the Constitution of 1860 restored, and success to the cause for which Rebels fought. The Baltimore platform is a farce, which, in the case of Greeley's election, will be turned into a bloody tragedy. If the Liberals and Democrats are working for what they say they are, I do not see why they do not vote for Grant, whose greatest crime was to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in a half-dozen counties of the South, and stop the outrages of the Ku Klux, who had murdered 23,000 persons before that time, but have been perfectly quiet since. The minority report of the Ku Klux Investigating Committee shows the feeling at the South, and we are fighting the same fight over again, as sure as there is a God in Heaven. They discuss the war in the South, and it is unmitigated hypocrisy to say that it is not in issue here. Republicans, what is your object in leaving the party? Its policy is right. Under Grant's Administration, the country is at peace; there are no troubles in the South; we are respected at home and abroad; our foreign relations were never of a more pleasant character; our financial condition was never more prosperous; all men are equal before the law, owing largely to Grant's personal influence, which did more to secure the passage of the Constitutional Amendments than the labors of any twelve men in the country. Grant is unfortunate in that he has a son and a daughter. Sumner says, 'Nellie, you must come home, or the country is lost.' Sumner does not like Grant, because he (Grant) has never been to college, never attended dancing school, and has not been to Europe. Sumner did not like 'Old Abe.' Sumner is an aristocrat, who sits in his fine residence, surrounded with gifts which he received while Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Sumner said Grant was quarrelsome; Sumner lied. Grant has the brightest military record of any man that ever lived. Dick Oglesby knows Grant intimately. Dick never misrepresents, and he said to me, 'Grant is as pure as Washington.' Lies made out of whole cloth comprise the entire stock in trade of the Liberals and Democrats. Trumbull was an honest and able man until he went to Cincinnati. He enjoyed the reputation of being a truthful gentleman until then; but in Decatur, July 18, in discussing the Chorpenning case, he showed himself to be an unmitigated scoundrel, a wilful and intentional liar."

Fears are entertained here by the friends of Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Sumner, that those gentlemen will not survive the severe "drubbing" by Mr. Corwin. Now that the candidate for Congress has "listened the lie" on the great Senators, and has "put up a job" for "Dick, who never misrepresents,"—your correspondent hardly knows whether 220 Liberal Republicans and Democrats will be able to carry this township against 180 Grantites.

This man Corwin is one of the vast army of impracticables and incapables that now have control of the Republican party, and, by their greedy thirst for office and unscrupulous measures to retain power, have degraded it until it has become a mere machine to serve the avarice of its engineers. Originally a Pro-Slavery Whig, he either believes in that doctrine yet, or is guilty of the crime he charges against the Democratic party,—he has changed his mind. Always too timid to be a leader, he fell into the rear of the Republican party; ten years enabled him to reach the last car; and, with fierce cursings of Greeley, Sumner, and Trumbull on his lips, he wants a ride. The car of the Seventh District doesn't stop for him. Parks gets on; the train moves; Corwin, good-bye.

FRANK.

GERMAN LIBERALS AT KEOKUK, IOWA—LIBERAL CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

KEOKUK, Lee County, Iowa, Aug. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A most gratifying feature of our Liberal campaign was the rousing rally of the Germans in this city last night, for the public organization of a German Greeley Club. They turned out fully 250 strong with unbounded enthusiasm, and made a showing of strength and earnestness sufficient to prove the truth of the proposition that the Germans, as a body, are certainly with us.

The Court House was crowded to overflowing, and the splendid speech of the Hon. M. J. Rohlfs, Liberal candidate for State Treasurer, was applauded to the echo. Several other speeches, from Americans, were well received, and the meeting broke up, leaving the strong impression that Iowa will be heard from on the 5th day of November next.

Colonel James M. Shelley, of this city, was yesterday nominated for Congress in the Liberal Convention at Burlington. He is an old and influential citizen, and wholesale dry-goods merchant, well known in the District, will make a splendid run, and be the next member from the First District of Iowa.

B.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN AT MOMENCE, ILL.—ADDRESS BY MR. SIDNEY THOMAS, OF CHICAGO.

MOMENCE, Ill., Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large and enthusiastic audience gathered at National Hall, in Momence, Kankakee County, to witness the opening of the campaign in behalf of Greeley and Brown, and to listen to an address by Sidney Thomas, Esq., of Chicago. Not only was every seat occupied, but the aisles and windows, and every available space.

The speaker held his audience for nearly two hours, by one of the most convincing and unanswerable arguments we have had the pleasure of listening to during this canvass.

Among prominent Grant men present, paying strict attention to the remarks of the speaker, we noticed Mr. N. Beebe, Mr. H. Hall, Mr. J. M. Anseley, Mr. Charles Worcester, and Mr. Thomas Manning. And among the prominent and influential Liberal Republicans, Mr. M. A. Alberton, hardware dealer; Mr. William Watson, grocer; Mr. A. A. Culver, druggist; Mr. E. VanKiole, stock-raiser; and Dr. E. B. Collins, physician.

Dr. Collins called the meeting to order with a few appropriate and earnest remarks, and then introduced the speaker of the evening, who, he said, was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, an original Greeley man, a prominent lawyer of the State, and an earnest worker in the cause of Reform and Reconciliation.

The speaker began by alluding to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, whom he characterized as the first, the last, and the only Republican President ever elected by the Republican party.

He spoke of the return of peace, quoting from General Grant's report in 1865, to the effect that the Southern people accepted their defeat like men, and were anxious and worthy to assume the duties of citizenship. The Administration had been tempted, no doubt, to control Southern affairs for political purposes. Whether they have ever been superior to this temptation, let North Carolina answer. And whether the good feeling which General Grant found has been wisely fostered, let the people judge.

The speaker proceeded to arraign President Grant's Administration on the charges of corruption and misrule. He catalogued the defaults in the several Departments of Government; enumerated the private speculations of the President, so far as they have come to light, beginning with Chicago property, and ending with Seneca sandstone; instanced the jobberies of the New York Custom House, and of Robeson and Creswell, and the debt of $200,000,000 inflicted upon the South.

Every man, said the speaker, must yield to this overwhelming proof of corruption, unless he can, first, believe that the Administration is above improving the opportunities for fraud which it so studiously created; and, second, that the Administration can make nominal salaries pay current expenses, and yield princely private fortunes beside.

On the subject of misrule were instanced the President's conduct toward Hayti; the loss of National honor in the Alabama affair; our relations with Spain; the expense and failure in the Indian Department; and the plunder and oppression in the Southern States, closing with the recent shameless attempt to defeat the people in North Carolina.

The speaker did not believe that Grant was either an unthinking or superficial man. The reason Grant never amounted to anything before the war was on account of his habits, not his inability. Grant is naturally a speculator. His ambition is to be the wealthiest man of his age. He has determined to be the Crœsus of the nineteenth century. Upon this theory alone can his conduct be understood. He is no statesman, no humanitarian; he is not reading De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," nor studying Baxter's "Saint's Rest," nor translating Greek, nor studying astronomy, nor inventing machines. And yet he is a man of thought,—a man of strategy,—with a fine constitution and large brain. He has raised every one of his relations into positions where they are serviceable, and has so organized and drilled his friends that, at one glance of his eye, 80,000 of them will prostrate themselves before him, stand on their heads, or walk barefoot on gravel stones to Philadelphia.

The possibilities to him of another term are simply inconceivable to ordinary men. [illegible] foot, and there will not be One stamp of [illegible] an Indian Agency, a Government contractor, [illegible] a Custom House, [illegible] San Domingo scheme, [illegible] but will in- or a carpet-bag governor [illegible] gift. The masterly manner in which he has worked up [illegible] the possibilities of the first term [illegible] renders exaggeration as to the second impossible. What a picture for plain, simple Americans to contemplate.

The speaker then paid an eloquent tribute to Honest Horace Greeley, the People's candidate; and closed his telling speech by urging upon the people to work earnestly and faithfully for Reform and Reconciliation, and success would crown their labors in November.

The meeting was in every respect a great success, and closed with three times three for Greeley and Koerner.

A SHORT CRITICISM OF THOMAS NAST.

Not witty, not humorous,—
Mere vulgar buffoonings,—
Thomas Nast's cartoons
Are nasty cartoonings.

"His (Pleasonton's) word cannot be taken against that of General Grant, whose personal honesty is not doubted by his enemies."—*Chicago Journal.*

Grant's honesty is not attacked
By enemies; they may not know him.
At present, 'tis his nearest friends
That in the darkest colors show him.

"The Civil Service!" cry his friends;
"He scours it well." We gaze intent,
And find he's scouring everywhere
For some soft place to leave a Dent.

'Twas not one hostile, but a friend,
That showed to our astonished vision
The traits that melt our President,—
"Addition, Silence, and Division."

And so the people still rely
Upon those friends who best must know him,
To bring out, one by one, each trait
That will in darker colors show him.

CHARLES G. HAYES, Muscatine, Iowa.

Horrors of the Trapeze—Fall at Buffalo of two Binghamton Performers in the "Leap for Life."

From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican, Aug. 13.

We hear from Buffalo that two trapeze performers, Messers. Whitney and Shappee, attached to Robinson's circus, then exhibiting at Buffalo, fell yesterday morning at "rehearsal," in practicing a new act, intended particularly for the performance to take place in Binghamton on the 19th instant. These men are widely known as trapeze performers; and the facts of the accident to them are of startling interest.

The men were practicing their act, which consisted of a fall (in the act) from the trapeze, thirty or forty feet high, perhaps, to the lower trapeze, twenty-five or thirty feet above the ground. These distances are estimated. Shappee was in the higher position, and was to drop down, and be caught by Whitney (the latter hanging by his feet to the lower trapeze). Whitney was to throw Shappee away from the centre-pole, to which the trapeze was attached, toward the guy-rope, a considerable distance horizontally; and Shappee was to turn a somersault on the way, and catch and save himself by the guy-rope, attached to the "fly," some fifty feet above. The point at which Shappee was to catch was, probably, twenty-five feet from the ground. This is truly a "leap for life."

But the leap was only begun when the accident occurred. Shappee dropped, and was caught by Whitney; but as we understand it, in the effort to throw him off, for the leap, the "guy," which held the "fly," or horizontal iron rod, on which the trapeze ropes hung, broke away from the centre pole; and the men, with all the machinery, fell to the ground; the bars, ropes, etc., upon them.

The scene was, we are told, and all will very readily understand, fearful in the extreme. Such an act is alone enough to curdle the blood; the disaster of a fall is terrible beyond description.

The men were picked up, bruised, bleeding and insensible. We believe none of their bones were broken; and that they are expected to recover fully. It is anticipated for them that they will endeavor to appear in this city, as their home; but that is by no means, as we believe, likely to occur. If they escape with their lives, it will be, apparently, as much as could expected. We hear they have relatives in this city, who will go to Buffalo to meet them.

—It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have purchased from the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company the lease of the Fayette County Road from Connellsville to Uniontown, whereby the new road being built by the Pennsylvania Company from Greensburg to Connellsville will be extended to Uniontown.

—Edward Everett Hale says the church never puts all its cargo into one boat, and never has relied exclusively on its preachers, but a thousand times more on its ministry. Theodore Parker used to say that the business of the ministry in Boston was to see that women out of employment got work to do. If he had cared much for epitaphs, he would have liked none better than the epitaph furnished by a Presbyterian lady he had helped in her sore need: "Here lies a man named Parker who helped forlorn women in Boston."

THE FARM AND HOME.

State and County Fairs—The New Stock Law—Cheap Labor—Practical Education—The Crops.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 24.

RURAL FAIRS.

The State, District, and County Fairs have become an important institution throughout most, if not all, of the civilized world. Crude at first, and slow to assume a useful form, they have now grown to great magnitude, and serve as places of exchange, of comparison, of new ideas, and of amusement. The managers, if wise, give all these varied interests as full an opportunity for display as possible, and, when this duty is neglected, there is discord and dissatisfaction. It is sometimes a nice thing to adjust all these, for we are constantly meeting new conditions of things, that, to a certain extent, disturb the regular order; hence the management must be able to re-arrange the order of progress so that the new and the old will harmonize.

To make a fair successful, we must have two classes of people interested; the exhibitors and the patrons. For this end the premium-list must be so arranged as to attract the former, and the fair-grounds be near and easy of access as to attract the people. A County Fair located beyond easy reach cannot be made a success, and even the State Fair has often been seriously crippled from the same cause. The managers begin to see this and act upon the suggestion. Several of our County Societies have sold the old grounds, and purchased within the reach of side-walks and in proximity to the depot, in order to save cartage. The getting up of a fair is always of interest to the drayman of a town or city, and they hail it as the May-moving day, for it brings them extra fees. I have seen a drayman demand and receive five dollars for hauling a small machine, not half a dray-load, from the State Fair Grounds to the depot, and heard the man make a solemn promise never to attend another State Fair, and I think, from his manner and the positive form of the oath, that he will keep his promise.

It must be apparent to the most obtuse mind that the drayman and teamsters have all they can do during a fair to manage the extra business that comes to them, without moving exhibitors' goods a long distance to the grounds, or to haul people there; for this, if for no other reason, the show grounds should be near at hand, and so near that all who choose may reach the grounds on foot without great fatigue. I might cite a number of cases to prove this position, but a moment's reflection will show its truth.

[illegible] urge the railroads to commence moving goods for exhibition to the State Fair, at least a week earlier than has been their practice, and to sell the parties in charge of such goods the usual commutation ticket at the same time. I do this for the reason that it will enable this class of men to have their machines and other goods in place at the opening of the fair, for, under the present arrangement, that is not the case, and the note of preparation, the putting in place and receiving of goods, reaches the period when the order comes to break up and to dismantle the grounds.

Nothing is of more importance to the railroads than to have all the goods delivered, and that the show shall really commence on the first day of the fair, when the show should really begin. The first two days of all our State Fairs have been two days of preparation, in which visitors took little part. The St. Louis Fair has always been a decided success, and mainly for the reason that, when the gates were opened on the first morning of the fair, the show was ready. This is the long and short of the matter, and the Board of Agriculture and the railroad will consult their interest by taking time by the forelock, as we say in the rural districts.

One word of advice to the City Fathers of Ottawa, and I will leave this subject. Please don't make fools of yourselves by exacting a license fee to all country boys to haul passengers to and from the grounds, but make competition lively on a basis of free license for that one week for the country boys and the rest of mankind. Remember that, if you gain the good-will of those who attend, the State Fair may be yours for two years more; so I trust that you will be on your good behavior; have a pleasant smile for all, with the most perfect arrangement, so that the people will say of you. Well done, true and faithful Fathers of the young manufacturing City of Ottawa, a city that shall be to our State what Pittsburgh is to the State of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW STOCK LAW.

The new Stock law has gone into practical operation already, and its good effects are fully apparent, and it is doubtful if a single county will make an effort to annul it. It is just such a law as we should have had twenty years ago, and which would have added some millions to the taxable property of the State. Of course it is not to dispense with fences, only as one has to defend his crop against his neighbor's stock. Last week I was on a new farm, one that had its first furrow in April. Two hundred acres had been broken up and planted to corn; not quite, for a small piece of one or two acres was left in grass, on which two cows were tethered for soiling. The new-comer went to work putting in his crop of corn, that promises 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, and did not have to stop to make a barn to protect his rights. In the same neighborhood, nearly a thousand acres have [illegible] put in crop on the same general plan, [illegible] single rail of fence. On the first mentioned farm, which is made possible [illegible] without a [illegible] a fine brick house is in process of erection, [illegible] new State law. We simply on account of [illegible] for this and may thank the new Constitution [illegible] numberless other favors received and in expectation.

CHEAP LABOR.

Forney's Press has an article showing that tea cannot be profitably grown in this country, for the want of cheap labor in the picking and preparation of the leaves. At the same time it concludes that the plant can be grown as freely as in China or Japan; but simply for the lack of the cheap labor, it must remain to us an exotic. I do not see it in that light. Why don't the cheap labor of Asia grow all the cotton, or of Europe, all of the cereals? Cheap labor means low wages in Europe and Asia, but cheap labor is the genius of man that gives it power whereby one man or one woman can do the work of two, four, or a dozen in the Old World. Cheap labor, then, is what may be accomplished with a given force. Millions of fruit trees, roses, and other plants came to us from the hands of the cheap labor of Europe; but the stream is checked and no longer flows. Our labor saving implements have made labor cheap, not by lowering the price per day of the laborer, but in teaching him how to double or quadruple the product of a day's work. This is what will make tea culture and all other products adapted to our soil and climate possible, and we shall see what we shall see. Our people are too active and too persevering to be outdone in any department of labor, and, when our schools cease to unfit men for labor, and teach those services that relate to the industries, we shall see a change. We hear much of self-educated men, as though the colleges made only professional men and office-seekers. Let us have a change, and put practical business men in charge of our schools, and especially of our agricultural colleges. Germany is setting a good example by taking the schools out of the hands of the religious orders, and putting them into practical hands. Let our reverend gentlemen take to the pulpit instead of school management, and put in their place business men, self-educated if you can find no other, and these men will find competent teachers, although looking for them with a lantern.

THE SEASON

is making rapid progress, and the month of fairs, and the seeding time for winter wheat are close at hand, while the stock men will be busy cutting up corn and putting it in shock. No longer the hills and prairies resound to the dull thud of a thousand flails, for we have in its place the thresher, that just now is singing the merry tune of the sheaves. A little strained is the music, inclining to a monotone, for the straw is rank, and the numerous showers have made it damp and difficult to thresh.

The orchard-fruits are ripening, and the orb-like apple is a picture of health and beauty, the most magnificent that we have had for years; almost free from insects, and nicely moulded, and most gorgeously pencilled. Come, you poor overworked denizen of the city, and take a stroll through the orchards that now bend with ripening fruit, and sip the cider that freely pours from the press. Or, if you prefer, visit the vineyard of Alton, of Quincy, or Warsaw, and see the grapes and the rare wine that grow on the banks of the great river. Autumn is fast in the offing, and comes crowned with a most abundant harvest.

RURAL.

An Unwilling Bride.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Sunday evening a young man named Dresseoth and a young woman named Eisler, both Bohemians, were married at the house of the girl's father on Prospect street, but it was a marriage into which the girl was forced. She loved some one else better, but her parents were determined on her marrying Dresseoth, who lives in Buffalo. There were quite a number of neighbors present at the ceremony, which was much delayed by the obstinacy of the bride, who refused to stand up or to answer a question. The two were, however, declared legally married. An hour after the bride attacked her husband "tooth and nail," scratching his face and tearing out his shirt bosom. She declared that she repudiated the whole transaction, and got out of the house in her wedding clothes and had not been found up to last evening. The husband claimed yesterday that he had been deceived; that the girl's parents had told him that she loved him, but was "shy," and would be "preserved" until after the ceremony. He was pained and disgusted with the affair that he left for home last evening, content to let the bride analyze her feelings, and either conclude to live with him or procure a divorce. The father claims that the neighbors are to blame, and he yesterday wanted an officer to go with him and search a house where he supposed her to be concealed.